The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

Vol. XXXIV., No. 20. Whole No. 891. NEW YORK, MAY 18, 1907. Price Per Copy, 10c

E. M. Shepard
1408 Benton Av

CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

Collapse of the Taft Opposition 783
The "Conspiracy" against Oklahoma 784
A Dubious Peace Missionary 786
The Hughes Victory 786
Denatured Home Rule for Ireland 787
The Trial in Idaho 788
A War with Japan Predicted 790

FOREIGN COMMENT:

The Mutiny Scare in India 791
Russians in Swiss Universities 791
Edward VII. as Germany's Bugbear 792
Socialist Despair of Peace 793
A Trap for the Douma Radicals 794

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Are the Martian "Canals" Illusions? 795
Natural Radium Baths 795
The Ascent of America's Loftiest Peak 796
"Weighing the Soul" 798
A New Use for Concrete 798
"Transcendental Cookery" 799

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

The Preacher's Temptation To Be an Editor . 800
Spiritual Aspects of Dr. Aked 801
The "Stigmata" Explained 801
To Decrease Sunday Excursions 802
A Church Athletic League 802

LETTERS AND ART:

The Leader of the "Kail-yard" School 803
Poets without Honor 803
Shakespeare's 343d Birthday 805
China's Educational Revolution 806

MISCELLANEOUS 807-816

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK and LONDON

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory

HOTELS

Ely Court

GREENWICH, CONN.

A summer hotel beautifully located on a ridge overlooking Long Island Sound and commanding an extensive view. Simple elegance and quiet refinement throughout. New and perfect in every detail. Spacious porches, attractive loggia. Rooms single or en suite, each room having its private bath. Capacity limited.

Only 28 miles from New York. Automobile bus meets all trains.

Season from June 15th to September 25th. For rates and illustrated booklet address J. F. MACGOWAN, Manager.

Mr. MacGowan may be seen at Hotel Manhattan, 42d Street and Madison Avenue, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10.30 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THE VICTORIA

One of the nicest Summer hotels in Canada, beautifully situated on

LAKE DESCHENE

8 miles up the Ottawa River from **Ottawa City.** Electric Cars, Good Boating, Bathing and Fishing. **JAMES K. PAISLEY, Prop., Grand Union Hotel, Ottawa, Can.**

NANTUCKET ISLAND

BEACH HOUSE HAS BEST LOCATION Send for Booklet

G. H. BRINTON SIASCONSET, MASS.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN

HOTEL DOUGLAS Douglas Bay

Offers every requisite for pleasure and comfort at moderate rates. Address **ALLAN G. TIMPSON, Douglas, N. Y.**

NEWPORT SUMMER COTTAGES Furnished, $300 to $600, at Renfrew Park, near Bathing Beach, 250 feet from the Ocean. Private Bath Houses, 6 acres with Stables and Garages, all Modern Improvements. Booklets. RENFREW PARK COTTAGE CO., Newport, R.I.

ITALY TO ENGLAND Our comprehensive tour of Central Europe provides the most thorough itinerary and the highest degree of comfort. Everything first-class. Sail JUNE 29th. Return in September.

Write for Announcement

H. W. DUNNING & CO., 102 Cong'l House, BOSTON

CAMPS

CAMP KATAHDIN

In the Maine Woods

The place to make boys manly. Thorough equipment, ideal surroundings and best of care. Sixth season.

HENRY C. HART

213 Craigie Hall Cambridge, Mass

BIRCHMONT SUMMER CAMP

For Girls and Young Women

East Wolfeboro, N. H. **Open July & August**

Located on the famous Governor Wentworth estate, overlooking Lake Wentworth. Specially constructed buildings and tents. Life in the open. Nature study, sports, picnics. Tutoring as desired. Safe, congenial surroundings. Special care of health. Booklet on request.

MR. and MRS. AMBRIE FIELD, Directors
666 Fayette St. Cambridge, Mass.

MOOSEHEAD CAMPS

FOR BOYS. BOOKLET FREE.

H. B. STUART, A.B. Guilford, Maine.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION HOTELS

AUGUSTA HOTEL, HAMPTON, VA. Headquarters for Jamestown Exposition visitors. Opposite grounds, which are reached by a delightful boat-ride thro the fleets. Reasonable rates. Excellent service. Neat appointments. First-class cuisine.

ALGONQUIN HOTEL NORFOLK VIRGINIA

Modern throughout. European plan. Excellent Cafe. Cars to Jamestown Exposition Grounds pass door.

TOURS

ALTHOUSE'S Select Foreign Tours

To all parts of **Europe** and the **Orient.** Under our expert guidance, you derive all the pleasures and benefits possible and avoid all the discomforts and vexations of travel abroad.

Tour Round the World

sailing October 9th west. Exclusive features. Booklet of Tour that interests you sent on request.

718 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA

CHATEAUX of FRANCE The most enchanting byway of Europe; a rural route through the land of poppies and troubadour romance. Sail May 25th and June 20th.

CATHEDRALS of ENGLAND and the English Abbeys—the best of these, of course; then the less well-known Valley of the Wye, the Mountains and Castles of Wales. Lectures on English History, Art, and Literature. Sail May 25th and June 5th.

BOTH THESE interesting tours and many others are outlined in our ANNOUNCEMENT OF UNIVERSITY TOURS. Write for it.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
19 Trinity Court Boston

TOURS

TWO WAYS TO GO TO EUROPE

OUR WAY DIFFERS in scores of instances from the other way. If you are undecided write to us for

EUROPE IN 1907

220 PAGES OF TOURS FREE BY MAIL

You will learn how to travel LEISURELY, in COMFORT, all expenses included, and

With EVERYTHING THE BEST

30 Combinations of European tours.
75 Delightful American Tours.
Write us stating trip desired

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.

25 Union Sqare, New York
306 Washington St., Boston
1005 Chestnut St., Philadelphia
522 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh
133 E. Jackson B'v'd, Chicago

OXFORD, U. S. A.

Belmont Lodge and Victoria Cottage

Choice table. Booklet.
C. E. Fisher, Prop. Oxford Springs, Maine

BIBLE LANDS: RECENT EXPLORATIONS. Just the book to instruct and confirm the Bible-class student. 12 mo, 50 cents. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

ROUND THE WORLD TOUR Special select party, leaving in November. Also European Party for June. 26th Season. Strictly first-class in all details. For illustrated itineraries, address MRS. M. A. CROSLEY, 22 E. 45th St., N.Y. City, or 308 E. 15th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

TOURS

TO PALESTINE

with our Steam Yacht is a charming SUMMER TOUR. First to Port Said; then to Jaffa, to Beirut, to Athens. Side trips to Cairo, Jerusalem, Damascus. Our Yacht is our hotel and our means of transportation. The discomforts of overland travel eliminated. Sail JUNE 29.

MIDNIGHT SUN The fiords, mountains, glaciers, and quaint peoples of the North Cape—all these conspire to make the most interesting and restful of mid-Summer tours. Sail JUNE 20.

Write for Special Announcement of Tours

H. W. DUNNING & CO.
102 Cong'l House BOSTON

TOURS

SPECIAL COPLEY TOUR

The best of Europe at a minimum expense of time, money, and exertion. Sail June 29th. Return August 28th—**$395.**

Send for Announcement.

THE COPLEY TOURS, 19 Trinity Place, Boston

Dr. Flick, Prof. Europ. Hist. Syracuse (N. Y.) Univ., will again conduct small, select **Travel Study Club,** Eng. to Italy. **$475,** June to Sept. Expert guidance. Inspiring lectures. Profitable results.

THE ART OF TRAVEL BY **H. H. POWERS** A book devoted to the practical problems of European Travel. 180 pp. Price 20 cents.

Bureau of University Travel, 19 Trinity Pl., Boston

LONDON HOTEL

INFORMATION concerning London Hotels advertised in **The Literary Digest Travel and Resort Directory** will be supplied gratis to those enclosing stamped return envelope.

ALEXANDRA HOUSE Residential Hotel, 5 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington; specially adapted for American visitors: close to Hyde Park and West End; exceptionally comfortable; elevator; from $2 per day or $12 per week; highly recommended.

THE MUSICAL CIRCLES OF PARIS AND VIENNA

The great masters and their methods are realistically pictured in "Your Loving Nell." The book is a series of letters depicting the experiences of an American woman, Mrs. Nelly Gore, who studied music abroad. 12mo, cloth, 231 pages. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

ORIENT CLARK'S TENTH ANNUAL CRUISE February 6th, 1908, **70** days, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons. **30** TOURS TO EUROPE. **3** ROUND THE WORLD.

FRANK C. CLARK Times Building, New York

SUMMERTIME IS VACATION TIME

The vacation which is intelligently planned will bring pleasure, rest and recreation to the most prosaic life.

Can't We Help You Plan It?

The Pere Marquette Railroad publishes a number of handsomely illustrated guide-books to the principal

Rest Spots of Michigan

"Michigan Summer Resorts" tells of the resorts of the upper Lake Michigan country. "Michigan East Coast Resorts" describes the lower shore of Lake Michigan. Then there is "Fishing and Hunting in Michigan," and booklets describing the resorts of Charlevoix, Ottawa Beach and Points aux Barques in detail. These booklets will be sent to any address on request to

H. F. MOELLER, G. P. A., 303 Union Station, DETROIT, MICH.

COLORADO

Up with the sun to catch a few brook trout for breakfast.

Then off to climb a rugged peak—or to play golf—or for a ride through the wonderful canons. Perhaps you'll prefer to sit on the veranda and look out upon the awe-inspiring wonders—the most glorious panorama of peaks and pine-clad hills in the world.

All the time is vacation time in Colorado—enjoy your vacation there this year. The Rock Island is the way to go.

The Rocky Mountain Limited, the best one-night train, Chicago to Denver—newly equipped throughout. Several other fast trains daily from Chicago and St. Louis to both Denver and Colorado Springs.

Low summer rates to Colorado effective June 1st to September 30th.

Watch for announcements of Special Pacific Coast Excursions in daily papers.

Send for beautifully illustrated booklet of Colorado, "Under the Turquoise Sky."

JOHN SEBASTIAN
Passenger Traffic Manager
CHICAGO

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory

Road of a Thousand Wonders

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Through California & Oregon

Good hunting, fine fishing, all the way from Los Angeles to Portland. The leaping tuna, giant sea bass, King Salmon, and a score more game fish swarm its ocean bays and channels. Mountain streams are alive with gamy rainbow, cutthroat, steelhead and other trout. Unnumbered are mountain and valley quails, wild ducks and geese, China pheasants and grouse; and in many fastnesses are deer, mountain lion and bear. Low excursion rates from the East in May and June. For book of over a hundred beautiful pictures in vivid colors of this great out-of-doors-resort land, with its great trees, fine beaches, and high mountains, and a copy of April Sunset, magazine describing San Francisco one year after, send 15 cents to Chas. S. Fee, Passenger Traffic Manager, Southern Pacific Co., Dept. M, Flood Building, San Francisco, California.

KRAFT'S NOVEL TOURS

Sailing June 19th. First-class accommodations on new S.S. "Adriatic." London, Stratford, Warwick, Brussels, Antwerp, Cologne, Rhine, Frankfort, Heidelberg, Nuremberg, Munich, Innsbruck, Venice, Milan, Italian lakes, Switzerland, Paris, Versailles, Fontainebleau.

10½ Weeks—Absolutely No Extras—$775

Party limited to six. Sail June 19th. Immediate application necessary.

MRS. F. KRAFT, 217 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Old World Tours

Very select party sailing June 29. Complete and attractive itinerary. Best steamers and hotels.

MR. and MRS. E. A. ROBSON
80 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, New York

Europe and Orient

26th season of uninterrupted success. Comfort and leisure. Thorough sightseeing under expert guidance. Limited parties. All arrangements first-class.

Dr. and Mrs. HOWARD S. PAINE,
148 Ridge St., Glens Falls, N. Y.

J. PAUL GRAHAM, A. M.
Principal Lawrence School
Pittsburgh

Other Tours—Information free

Southern Route Tour $315

IDEAL TOUR $165

EUROPE 12th year. Continental tour, June 20th, 82 days. Fall tour—British Isles and Spain.

Rev. M. M. KUGLER, 426 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio

EUROPE Select two months' Summer Tour, **$250**

20 tours at lowest rates from $170 up. British Isles, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Greece and Italy. For details apply NOW. Rev. L. D. TEMPLE, Watertown 2, Mass.

6,000 MILES IN COMFORT

Anti-Seasick Alkaloidal Granules, (Dr. C. S. Pixley's formula). $2.50, money back if not satisfied.

E. A. PIXLEY Winnsboro, S. C.

---

3 EXCEPTIONAL TOURS

Gibraltar—12 countries—$360 to $595. June 20, "Cretic." June 29, "Koenig Albert." Italy to Scotland with or without Vienna and Berlin. Aug. 17—reverse route. 9th year. Illus. book; map.

W. A. JOHNSON, 917 Madison Ave., Baltimore, Md.

A KRAFT TOUR

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

Not a crowded, hurrying scramble through London and Paris, but a leisurely, comprehensive trip through Europe. A Kraft Tour means a delightful itinerary. It means *a few* congenial fellow travellers. It means *the best* accommodations everywhere. It means all the charming little sailing parties, drives, etc., that differentiate the private party travelling from the conventional tour. It means a vacation which would ordinarily cost you $1150 to $1400 for only $850.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS

Sailing June 19th on new S.S. "Adriatic."

Mrs. F. E. Kraft, 217 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn, N.Y.

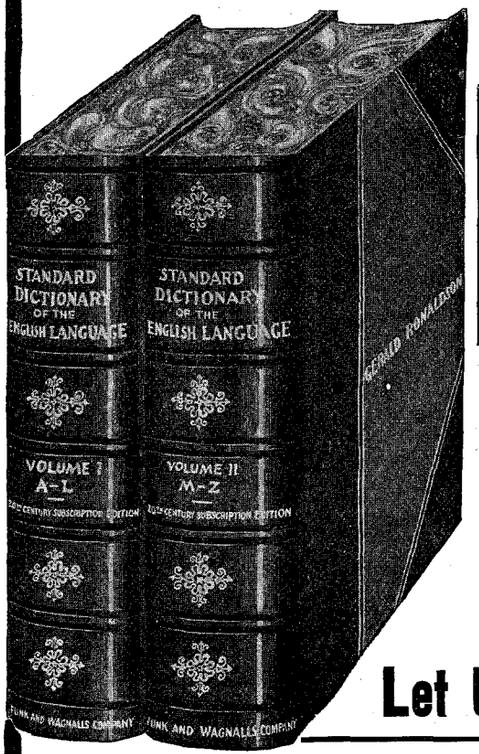
PILGRIMAGE to Rome & Tour of Europe—leaving N.Y. July 15, '07. For particulars address McGrane's Tours, 87 B'way, N.Y.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Celebrate the day in a profitable way DECORATION-DAY Special Offer

UNTIL Decoration Day we will send this great Dictionary free for five days' examination to LITERARY DIGEST Readers who sign and mail the Examination Form below. Examine the work at your leisure—compare it with any other Dictionary. Then if you desire to own it you may do so for a small payment down and the balance in easy monthly remittances. **Sign Examination Blank Below.**


STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
VOLUME I A-L
STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
VOLUME II M-Z
FUNK AND WAGNALLS COMPANY
FUNK AND WAGNALLS COMPANY

Unabridged Two-Volume Funk & Wagnalls 1907

STANDARD DICTIONARY

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY IS RIGHT-UP-TO-DATE. New Edition

It has recently been revised from cover to cover and greatly enlarged at a cost of over **$50,000**—bringing the total cost to over **$1,100,000.** Seventeen thousand new terms and meanings have been added to the vocabulary.

FREE

FOR FIVE DAYS' EXAMINATION IN YOUR HOME

THE ONLY DICTIONARY THAT HAS BOTH THE SIMPLIFIED AND COMMON FORMS OF SPELLING IN REGULAR VOCABULARY PLACE.

Let Us Send You This Great Dictionary

"The Greatest Dictionary EVER MADE IN ANY LANGUAGE."

READ THE PROOF OF THIS BELOW

HON. WILLIAM H. MOODY, Attorney-General
Washington, D. C.
"I desire to express my appreciation of the thoroughness and excellence of the preparation of the new edition."

STATE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, New York
HON. A. S. DRAPER, LL.D., May 19, 1905, says: "The Standard Dictionary is a great work, well worthy of universal recognition."

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, PH.D., Pres.: "I am delighted to see the improvements which have been made in this edition. . . . I found the former edition constantly helpful and valuable."

YALE UNIVERSITY
A. M. WHEELER, LL.D.: "Clear, concise, accurate, comprehensive; at once scholarly and popular; admirably arranged, easy to consult; a delight to the eye and to the mind."

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PROF. GEORGE MACLOSKIE: "I am satisfied that it will take its place as the best dictionary of our language."

OXFORD UNIVERSITY
PROF. A. H. SAYCE, the Eminent Philologist: "The Standard Dictionary is truly magnificent, and worthy of the great continent which has produced it. It is more than complete. . . . It is certain to supersede all other existing dictionaries of the English language."

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
PROF. J. E. SANDYS: "It is an admirable work, and deserves to become famous on both sides of the Atlantic."

YOU have thought again and again that you would some day *own* the BEST Dictionary and have it right in your home. **NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!** What better way to celebrate Decoration Day? You are patriotic enough to hang out your country's flag; why not be patriotic this year and own a STANDARD DICTIONARY of the English Language? We will make it so easy for you—only $2.00 down *after* you have fully examined the two volumes.

The Only Dictionary That Never Disappoints

- 317,000 Vocabulary Terms—Nearly 100,000 More than in ANY Other
- 257 Editors and Specialists
- 533 Readers for Quotations
- 125,000 Synonyms and Antonyms
- 24 Beautiful Colored Plates
- 5,000 Illustrations
- Appendix of 50,000 Entries
- Cyclopedia of 30,000 Entries
- 96 Pages of Colored Maps
- Cost Over $1,100,000

ALL THAT IS NECESSARY for you to do is to sign your name on the Examination Form (or a copy of it) and mail it without any payment. Keep the work for five days' examination. Then if you desire to retain it, remit $2.00 as a first payment and send the balance of the price in monthly remittances of $2.00 each. If for any reason you do not care to purchase the work, replace it in the box in which it was received, and tell the Express Company to return it at our expense. But sign and mail the Form ***to-day.***

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs. New York and London

EXAMINATION FORM—STANDARD DICTIONARY
Decoration-Day Offer to Literary Digest Readers

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East Twenty-third Street, New York City

Gentlemen: Please send me for examination, carriage free, a copy of the new Standard Dictionary, in two volumes, bound in three-quarter Morocco leather, price $30.00. It is expressly understood that I may retain this work for five days, and if then I do not care for it I will return it to you at your expense, I assuming no risk of any kind, either while the volumes are in my possession or in transit. If retained, I will remit to you $2.00 as the initial payment within six days of receipt of the Dictionary by me, and $2.00 monthly until the $30.00, the regular price of the Dictionary, is paid. Books to remain your property until fully paid for.

Signed..... *Profession*.....

Address..... DIG. 5-18-'07

"Most satisfactory and complete dictionary yet printed."—*New York Herald.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Just Published

From Page's List

THE NEW BOOK ON NATURE AND ANIMAL LIFE

By Charles G. D. Roberts

THE HAUNTERS OF THE SILENCES

A companion volume to "Red Fox," "The Watchers of the Trails," "The Kindred of the Wild," etc.

With 50 full page drawings, 4 of which are in color, cover design, end leaves and many minor decorations by **Charles Livingston Bull**

$2.00

L. C. PAGE & COMPANY - BOSTON

VEST-POCKET STANDARD DICTIONARY

The latest addition to the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary Series. "A marvel of condensed information." 30,000 Vocabulary terms; 12 pages colored maps; many valuable supplementary features. Cloth, 25 cents; flexible leather, 50 cents, net; indexed, 5 cents extra. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

A Book to Revolutionize Photography

ART PRINCIPLES IN PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHY

By OTTO WALTER BECK
Art Instructor at Pratt Institute, New York

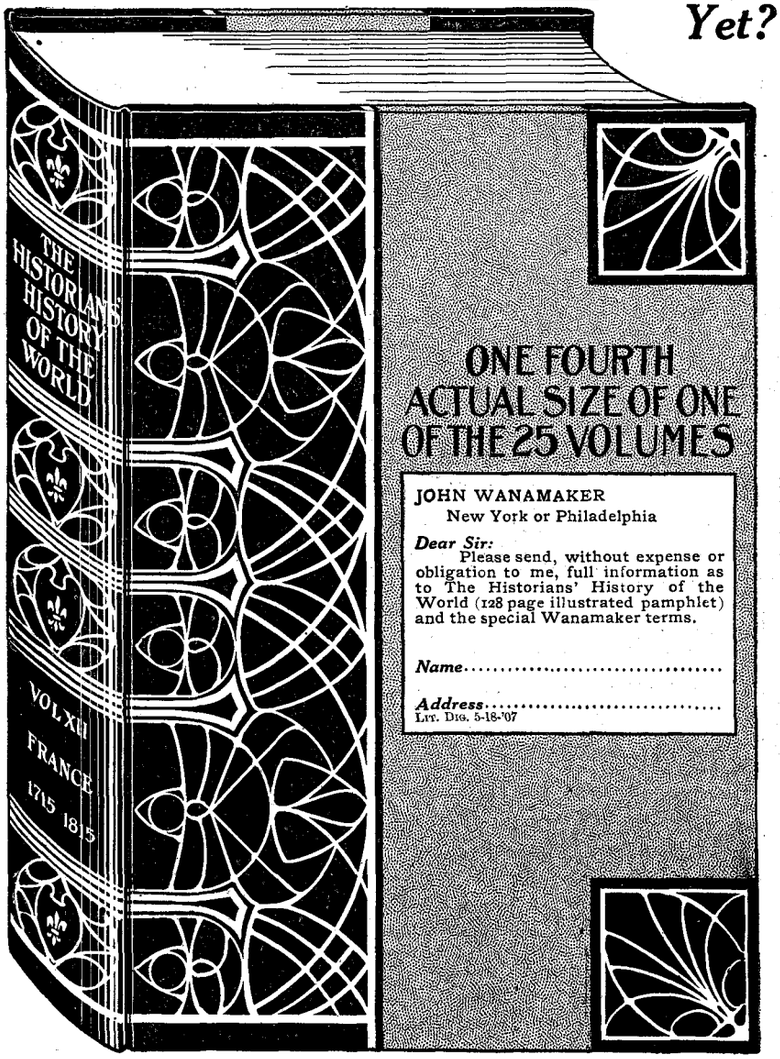
¶ This is an exceedingly important work on the composition, treatment of backgrounds and processes (many of them heretofore secret) involved in manipulating the plate.

¶ No practical photographer can afford to be without this handsome book.

Over one hundred illustrations
$3.00 net

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.
NEW YORK

In Full Swing — *Have You Joined Yet?*



ONE FOURTH ACTUAL SIZE OF ONE OF THE 25 VOLUMES

JOHN WANAMAKER
New York or Philadelphia

Dear Sir:
Please send, without expense or obligation to me, full information as to The Historians' History of the World (128 page illustrated pamphlet) and the special Wanamaker terms.

Name.....

Address.....
LIT. DIG. 5-18-'07

The New Wanamaker World History Club is already in full swing. At this date (April 29th) inquiries have been received from over forty States, and the new Club promises to duplicate the remarkable success of former Wanamaker book clubs. Let us tell you again about our remarkable offer. Through the publishers' introductory sale

THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD

was placed in thousands of the best homes all over the United States and this has created a wonderful demand for The History.

Recognizing this fact, The Wanamaker Stores contracted with the publishers for an entire large edition and are offering the work, in connection with the Wanamaker World History Club,

At Very Large Reductions from Former Prices

Here we have the essentials of a big success.

In the first place: A work of unusual and exclusive merit.

Second: One that is widely known and for which there is already a very large demand.

Third: Very low prices while still maintaining the high standard of excellence in type, paper and bindings.

Fourth: Extremely favorable terms.

There's big satisfaction in doing business this way—taking something that the people want, something that they need, something that is good for them to have, and placing it easily within their reach.

JOIN THE NEW CLUB

For your convenience we have placed a coupon in this advertisement which if you will fill it out and return it to us will secure for you full details as to the new club, the Special Wanamaker Terms, and a handsomely illustrated booklet (128 pages) describing the work itself. To obtain this information costs you absolutely nothing and places you under no obligation whatever.

The matter we shall send you will be interesting whether you wish to purchase now or not.

SEND THE COUPON TO-DAY

John Wanamaker
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

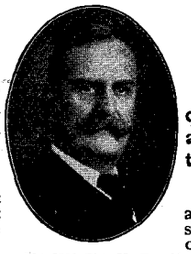
Two Valuable Helps to the Writing of Good English

The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer

Contains directions to authors on the manner of preparing copy, correcting proofs, and notes on submitting manuscripts for publication.

The New York Evening Mail: "Is at once the most exhaustive and the most succinct of the many books at the service of the young author."

12mo., cloth, 148 pp. Price, 75 cents, net. By Mail, 83 cents.



A DESK-BOOK OF ERRORS IN ENGLISH

It treats the hundred and one questions that arise in daily speech and correspondence which are not touched on by the dictionary.

The New York Times: The scope and plan of the volume, which is of handy size and alphabetical arrangement, strike one as pleasantly sane and sound."

12mo., cloth, 240 pp. Price, 75 cents, net. By Mail, 83 cents.

opyright, 1906, Pirie MacDonald.

By Frank H. Vizetelly, F. S. A., Associate Editor of the Standard Dictionary.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK.

WILKINSON'S COURSE OF FOREIGN CLASSICS

By Prof. William Cleaver Wilkinson

It is the aim of these books to supply a comprehensive course in classics for the many who are prevented from accomplishing a course of school or college training in this important department of education. The course is useful for those who are unfamiliar with the foreign languages and as supplementary reading for students in schools and colleges. In six volumes. 12mo, cloth. With maps and illustrations. Per vol., $1.50; per set, $9.00. Three-quarters leather, $2.50 per vol.; $15.00 per set.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE VOLUMES

PREPARATORY GREEK COURSE IN ENGLISH.
PREPARATORY LATIN COURSE IN ENGLISH.
COLLEGE GREEK COURSE IN ENGLISH.
COLLEGE LATIN COURSE IN ENGLISH.
CLASSIC FRENCH COURSE IN ENGLISH.
CLASSIC GERMAN COURSE IN ENGLISH.

OPINIONS BY NOTABLE CRITICS

I have read it with much pleasure . . . there are many who will be grateful for just such a work.—*Thomas Wentworth Higginson.*

Peculiarly apt and instinctive.—*Edmund Clarence Stedman.*

I delight in the ingenious and simple plan of it, and in its felicitous execution.—*Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, LL.D., Cornell University.*

Popular works of this kind are genuine cultivators of the public taste.—*Westminster Review.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK CITY

It's Here:

Christian Science

What do *You* Think?

"A New Appraisal of Christian Science"

just out; briefly, but thoroughly, covers the whole subject. It's by REV. JOSEPH DUNN BURRELL. Price 50 cents, net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York City.

The Concise Standard Dictionary

(Abridged from Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary)

Contains the orthography, pronunciation, and meaning of about 28,000 words. There are 500 illustrations. The design has been to meet adequately the most recent demand for an up-to-date, convenient, and highly instructive dictionary for the use of younger students in public and private schools. The Appendix contains many additions of importance and value to the younger student.

For Sale at All Bookstores

16mo, cloth - - - Price, 60 cents, net

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
NEW YORK PUBLISHERS LONDON

800,000 PEOPLE

ARE READING THE TRAVEL AND RESORT DIRECTORY OF

The Literary Digest

each week, in an endeaver to decide where to enjoy their vacations. They consult these columns because so much that is good in European Travel advertising, American and Foreign Hotels, Railroad and Steamship Transportation, etc., is represented therein that they can make discriminating choice. These same 800,000 people

WILL SPEND AT LEAST $12,000,000

for accommodations at the various Resorts which they will patronize, and for transportation thereto.

If your advertisement is not among those appearing in this department, you are doing yourself an injustice. You are neglecting opportunities. You are failing to obtain your share of our desirable patronage for the comming summer. You are allowing hundreds, possibly thousands of dollars worth of business to slip past you.

Practically every one of our 800,000 readers has the time and money for vacation enjoyment, and the greatest influence in forming their decision as to where they shall go is

The Literary Digest Travel and Resort Directory

an attractively displayed department in the dominant weekly of 160,000 homes.

The Special Recreation Number of the Literary Digest Will Be Issued June 8th, going to press May 31st.

Send an advertisement NOW, taking advantage of the *special reduced rate* of 65 cents a line. Column width, 1¾ inches.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

44-60 East Twenty-third Street NEW YORK CITY

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

See Europe
Without Spending Your Own Money

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE EUROPE IN 1908 at NO EXPENSE to Yourself?

We are prepared to lay before you a perfectly feasible plan *provided* you will investigate the matter *early—at once*, so that there will be a *whole year* to prepare for the trip.

WE WILL BEAR ALL EXPENSES

We will not only bear all expenses, but will give you the advantage of our experience in European travel, arranging all details *to suit your convenience* as to the date of departure, length of trip, places to see, routes and hotels. We have had considerable experience in European travel and will gladly put our services at your disposal.

EACH PERSON WILL TRAVEL INDEPENDENTLY

This is not a *Party Tour*. You will be entirely unhampered by any restrictions and can move as independently as you desire. The trip will be as long or as short as you desire; it all depends upon your own choice.

EXPLANATIONS BY MAIL TO INQUIRERS

We prefer to explain all details individually by letter to those who seriously wish to consider a European trip in 1908 at our expense. Of course you will have to do something for us. Naturally you would expect this; but it is a thing you *can* do and we will show you how, and help you in doing it.

EARLY APPLICATION NECESSARY

It's well worth your while to investigate this matter to-day. You incur no responsibility by so doing. Early application—a whole year ahead—is necessary if you are really in earnest about this matter.

FOR CIRCLE FRIENDS ONLY

Only friends of THE CIRCLE, or those associated with its "Plan" and its upbuilding, will be entitled to this European tour at our expense.

Inquiry Blank. Sign To-day

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23rd St., New York

Gentlemen:—
Please send me particulars of the proposed arrangements for individual tours of Europe in 1908.

NAME .....
CITY .....
STATE .....
DATE .....

Hon Joseph H. Choate, New York, says: "Many useful suggestions in it."
John W. Wetzel, Instructor in Public Speaking, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. "The work has been very carefully and well compiled from a large number of our best works on the subject of elocution. It contains many admirable suggestions for those who are interested in becoming better speakers. As a general text for use in teaching public speaking, it may be used with great success."
Hon. Albert J. Beveridge: "It is admirable and practical instruction in the technic of speaking, and I congratulate you upon your thorough work."

HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC

A MOST SUGGESTIVE AND PRACTICAL SELF-INSTRUCTOR
By Grenville Kleiser

Formerly Instructor in Elocution and Public Speaking in Yale Divinity School, Yale University, etc.

A Course of Study Booklet—120 Lessons—FREE With Each Book

This New Book is a complete elocutionary manual comprising numerous exercises for developing the speaking voice and many selections for use in public speaking.

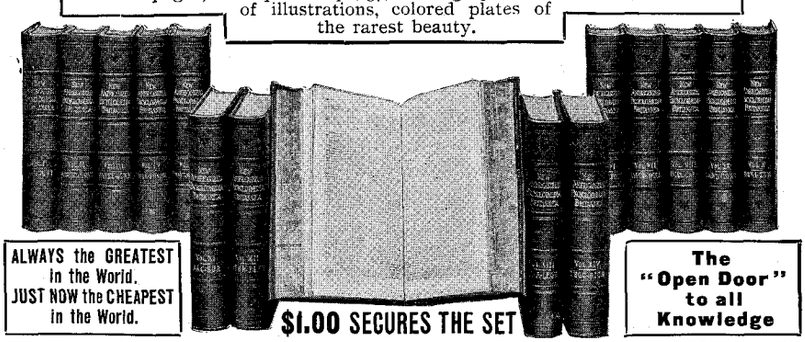
12 mo, Cloth, $1.25 Net. Postpaid $1.40
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d St., New York

THE FINAL OPPORTUNITY

Closing of Our Tremendous Clearance Sale of Slightly Damaged Sets of
THE NEW AMERICANIZED
ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA

Only 72 Sets Left **A Huge Library in Itself**

Fifteen massive volumes, sumptuous half morocco binding, 10,000 double column pages, 100 superb maps, 37,000 biographical references, hundreds of illustrations, colored plates of the rarest beauty.



ALWAYS the GREATEST in the World. JUST NOW the CHEAPEST in the World.

$1.00 SECURES THE SET

The "Open Door" to all Knowledge

YOU have always meant to get an encyclopedia—every intelligent man does. NOW IS THE TIME. Enrich your mind, adorn your home, delight your family with this magnificent work.

YOUR LAST CHANCE We have only 72 sets on hand, as the remainder of the most enormous Spring selling we have ever known. These are marked by slight imperfections—an occasional volume a little rubbed or discolored—so trivial that if we sent them to you as brand-new sets, you would probably never know the difference. Our inspector, however, will not pass them as absolutely perfect and rather than rebind them we offer these few sets at about half the regular price to the first applicants. They will vanish like magic—order at once if you wish to secure the most wonderful book bargain of this generation.

THIS WORLD-FAMOUS WORK is the product of 300 of the finest brains in America. With the original Britannica as a foundation they have added, condensed and improved until this colossal work constitutes the most authoritative, comprehensive and up-to-date encyclopedia in the world. Its stores are inexhaustible. Every man of force and fame that ever lived, all epochs of literature, all systems of religion, all forms of government, all triumphs of science, all inventions, discoveries, statistics right up to 1906 are found in the 10,000 teeming pages of these splendid volumes. Can YOU afford to do without it?

$1.00 SECURES POSSESSION OF THE ENTIRE SET Nothing is required in advance. You send for the books—you get them—you examine them. Then, when you are convinced that they are the greatest book bargain of recent years, YOU FORWARD $1.00 to open your contract, and $2.00 monthly thereafter until you pay $39.00. The regular price of these beautiful half morocco sets is $75.00.

NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINATION But—if you use the attached coupon for your application—not a cent is required until you have examined the books, and seen for yourself the excellence of this offer. Mail the coupon at once. The New Americanized BRITANNICA is a phenomenal value, even at $75.00; and at this sweeping reduction (for sets on which wear or discoloration is scarcely noticeable) you are offered a bargain you will never again have a chance to secure.

NO OBLIGATION RESTS ON YOU WE PAY ALL TRANSPORTATION CHARGES. IF YOU DECIDE NOT TO PURCHASE, RETURN THE BOOKS AT OUR EXPENSE.

If you like the books you will have immediate possession thereof. You can then pay just $1.00 and the balance a little each month.

SIEGEL COOPER CO.
J. B. GREENHUT, *President*
6th Ave., 18th to 19th Sts. NEW YORK

L.D. 5-18-07

Siegel Cooper Co.
New York

Send on approval, prepaid, a complete set of the New Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica in half morocco binding at the special price of $39.00. If the set is satisfactory I agree to pay thereon $1.00 as Club fee within 5 days after the receipt of goods, and $2.00 each month thereafter for 19 months. Title to remain in Siegel Cooper Company till the full purchase price has been paid. If the books are not satisfactory, I am to notify you, and hold them subject to your order.

Name .....
Address .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Strong and Original Plea for the Simple Religion

that is unincumbered by the artificialty of man-made creeds and denominational divisions, which simply adopts Christ and his teachings in their original clearness, comprehensiveness and purity.

The Hope of the Nation Rests in the Church of the Present and Future

This Book Shows What The Church Should Be

For the Clergyman A book full of stimulating and suggestive thought on the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. The reasoning is clear, logical, forceful; the whole work is intensely biblical, and reverently loyal to Christian doctrine; throughout; a help and strength to every minister.

IN this remarkable book the vast subjects of church union and church restoration, now uppermost in the minds of religious thinkers, are treated from new standpoints and in original ways. The author advances the most vigorous and practical plea yet made for the creedless church, free from title, ritualism, or robes. In earnest and convincing words he seeks to show that the present divided condition of Christendom is fundamentally wrong, and that not only no divine authority has been ever given to any man or sect to change any of the rites, officers, or ordinances of the Church of Christ, but that furthermore any such divisions have been expressly orbidden—"there shall be one fold and one shepherd." The volume aims to present in clear and simple form the truth concerning the Church of Christ, as represented by the teachings of Christ and His ambassadors. There are no abstruse theological arguments, but clear and plain presentations of fact. The remarkable results obtained from undenominational Christian movements, such as "The Y. M. C. A.," "The Christian Endeavor Society," and similar organizations, are strikingly set forth.

For the Layman A book of striking, original thought on the most vital and perplexing subject before the religious thinkers of the present generation. A book with the charm of simple fact and clear statement written by a practical man of wide commercial and political experience.

1000 individual copies sold in one week in Pittsburg alone

8th Edition Now Ready

First Published in June, 1905, this remarkable book has rapidly run through seven editions, and an eighth large edition is now ready. **Get it. Read it.**

500 copies per week are being disposed of in other cities of the United States

A Remarkable, Strong, Original Work

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST

By a Distinguished Layman

Recommended by all who read it as the most Scriptural discussion of church fellowship and communion

Ex-Postmaster General JOHN WANAMAKER *said in the recent conference on Church Federation, held in Carnegie Hall, New York:*

"The twentieth century, with its great enlargements of facilities in universities, colleges and private schools; with its vast expansion in railroad, financial and general business enterprises, demands that *the universal church* call on all Christian men to see straight and clearly the duty before them, and to pull together for a forward movement of Christianity."

HOWARD OSGOOD, D.D., LL.D., *late Professor of Hebrew, Rochester Theological Seminary,* says:

"It deserves a wide reading and thoughtful consideration for the mighty truths contained in it."

It Pleads for the Absolute Authority of Christ Himself

"Surely a stronger, clearer, more simple and beautiful telling of the story of our Savior's life on earth, of the whole Gospel and history of the early church, never was accomplished. A child could understand it fully and be won by it; the most learned can find food for thought. If only every sincere Christian had a copy and would read and be led to turn to God's own Word to study and to confirm that which is here set forth."—*W. R. Erret,* Attorney and Trust Officer Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

Heartiest Indorsement From Readers

Laymen, professors in theological and other institutions, clergymen of various denominations, students, religious workers, and others who have read this book have given it their sincere approval. From scores of letters to the publishers we have selected and presented below a few typical expressions of appreciation.

"I consider his account of the early church to be careful and independent."—*Prof. Marcus Dods,* Edinburgh, Scotland.

"It is an intelligent, candid, earnest, and on the whole meritorious study of the most vital subject that can engage a rational mind. There are passages in the discussion in which the writer rises to real eloquence. I hail such a work from such a source with grateful satisfaction."—*Prof. William Cleaver Wilkinson,* Professor of Poetry and Criticism, University of Chicago.

"In publishing 'The Church of Christ' I think you have done a great service to the Christian world. . . . If any one imagines the book is written as a mere polemic he does not at all understand it. The spirit that breathes back of all the plea that this book voices is supremely in earnest for the union of all followers of Christ. . . . ."—*E. B. Wakefield,* Professor New Testament Theology, Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio.

"This book contains a great deal of truth. One notable and meritorious feature is that it is based on the Scriptures. It would be a good thing if this book were widely read. People who have walked in the fog all their lives will see the light. This book is a work of great merit, and I trust it may be circulated by the millions."—*A. McLean,* President Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"It is a remarkable book, powerfully and learnedly written. This is a profoundly interesting, enlightening and stimulating work. Neither sectarian nor controversial in general tone, it will, if I mistake not, produce a marked sensation in the religious world."—*Judge Frederick A. Henry,* Cleveland, Ohio.

"It is the greatest religious book so far published in the twentieth century."—*M. N. Cochran,* Attorney-at-Law, Uniontown, Pa.

READ THIS IMPORTANT BOOK! ORDER TO-DAY!

A HANDSOME VOLUME

The book is a 12mo (5¼ inches wide, 8¼ inches long, 1½ thick), 342 pages printed in large clear type on first-class paper, title, etc., stamped in gold on back. It is thoroughly indexed. The price is $1.00 by mail.

WRITE TO

J. A. JOYCE, Selling Agent

209 Bissell Block

PITTSBURG, PENNA.

For Special Rates to Preachers and Churches

Or to the Publishers, FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIV., NO. 20 NEW YORK, MAY 18, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 891

TOPICS OF THE DAY

COLLAPSE OF THE TAFT OPPOSITION

WITH an amazing suddenness calm has fallen upon the warring Republican factions in Ohio, and the white flag flutters over the stronghold of the anti Roosevelt "reactionaries." The Democratic press look on with something of bewilderment at the spectacle of the divided forces uniting in praise of brotherly love while the principals still sullenly refuse to be reconciled. As at present revealed, the sequence of events culminating in this remarkable result is as follows: A few days ago Mr. George B. Cox, ex-boss of the Republican party in Cincinnati, speaking "only as a private citizen" and at the urgent solicitation of the newspaper men, declared that "harmony" must be the party's watchword, and added: "My friends, I trust, will be for Taft for President, Foraker for Senator, and Harris for Governor." Senator Foraker, however, repudiates this suggestion, which he says was made by Mr. Cox "on his own motion, and certainly not in my interest nor with my approval." He therefore refuses to be bound by it, and declares that all questions of indorsement and nomination should be deferred until the next State convention can act upon them Nevertheless, Mr. Walter Brown, chairman of the State Central Committee, called a conference of all the Ohio organization leaders, and it is confidently asserted that the State will send an undivided delegation to the next Presidential convention. Charles P. Taft, writing in his Cincinnati paper, *The Times-Star* (Rep.), affirms that the situation has been brought about "without any compromise or deal of any nature whatever," and adds: "The people have led the party leaders and have secured this result." A dispatch to the New York *World* represents President Roosevelt as "fairly bubbling with joy" over the withdrawal of opposition to Taft in Ohio, and a Washington correspondent of *The Sun* says there is a general belief in Administration circles that until the convention assembles next year there will be a "continuous Taft landslide." "The Foraker Presidential boom disappears; we shall not hear of it again," remarks the Washington *Evening Star* (Ind. Rep.). Yet there are papers of both parties which refuse to accept the corollary that the Taft boom will grow by the collapse of its immediate rival. Thus the New York *Globe* (Rep.) remarks:

"It is by no means certain that the speedy collapse of the Foraker movement is in the interest of the Taft candidacy. The big Secretary was practically certain to win in Ohio, and if the struggle had gone on there he would have had the advantage throughout the country of advertising likely to fructify in delegates. To smooth a political path friends are necessary, but likewise active enemies are oftentimes helpful. If there had been an Ohio primary campaign, think of how the Taft enthusiasm elsewhere might have grown as his supporters thwacked the dragon—a dragon not fierce enough to be dangerous, but whose head would admirably decorate a saddlebow. Think of the chance that Secretary Taft had to say things; think how he could have rallied the righteous for righteousness!"

And the Washington *Times* (Dem.) points out that, with the Ohio fight "called off," there may follow a diminution of interest in Taft, "and public attention, looking for the region where strenuous things are doing, may find that Governor Hughes is the center of the most attractive fight now on the boards." So, too, the New York *Press* (Rep.). We there read:

"What atom of strength has Taft on the Pacific Coast, where the citizens are vastly displeased with the Administration in general and him in particular? Or in those States where the feeling over the discharged colored soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry runs high? Or does anybody suppose that the chances would not be against Mr. Taft carrying the great State of New York with its thirty-nine electoral votes? As measured by the latest election returns, except on the issue of Hughes, New York to-day is distinctly Democratic. Governor Hughes carried it by the largest off-year plurality given since 1894. He had six and a half times the plurality of Odell in 1902. He had more than three times the plurality of Mr. Roosevelt himself in 1898. But every other candidate on the State ticket with Governor Hughes last fall was beaten. Since that time he has gained strength with the New York voters, as he has won the admiration and respect of all voters, but owing to the deviltry of Raines and other leaders in the legislature the general party shares more public disfavor in New York than it had last fall. Does anybody really believe that outside of Governor Hughes (President Roosevelt himself declining to run) there is a single Republican in the United States who can be counted on to carry New York for President next year?

"And who expects any man to enter the White House, as Mr. Roosevelt's successor, without the thirty-nine electoral votes of New York?"

Most papers, however, agree that the collapse of the opposition in Ohio will give an impulse to the Taft movement elsewhere. This is the view of the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), which gives the following account of the situation in Mr. Taft's own State:

"There has been no compromise; there has been simply an acceptance of recognized and unchangeable facts. The Republican current of the State was clearly favorable to making Secretary Taft the Ohio candidate for the Presidency, and nothing could stem it. State pride, political usage, personal popularity, the Roosevelt feeling, all contributed to it, and those who started to antagonize have wisely bowed to this sentiment.

"It is significant that George B. Cox, the Cincinnati boss, is outspoken on the subject. It was the vigorous attack of Secretary Taft on his machine that defeated his local ticket two years ago. After that disaster it was given out that Cox relinquished his political control; but as a matter of fact he retains his domination, tho less ostentatiously, and speaks still as the leader of the organization in the chief city of Southern Ohio. When he accepts

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the movement for Taft and couples it with a declaration for the return of Foraker to the Senate it indicates the course which the politics of the State is likely to take. And when Senator Foraker promptly follows by acquiescing in the Cox expression, and practically renouncing any opposition to Taft, it means a substantial settlement of the contest in Ohio. Some of the original Taft advocates may still fight Foraker's reelection, but with little chance of success after he has thus disarmed the main antagonism."

But *The Public Ledger* (Ind.) of the same city contemplates the situation with rather cynical eyes. Thus:

"The motive power of the Ohio machine, as of other State machines, is patronage. With the immense development of Federal authority, the sources of patronage become more and more concentrated at Washington, and more and more it becomes essential that a State machine shall be in harmony with the Federal Administration. When it was made known, therefore, that the President intended to employ all the powers of the Administration to carry Ohio for Taft, any 'conspiracy' to the contrary was doomed. Conspirators without patronage are powerless. They are now making haste to renew their allegiance and 'get in.' . . . . . .

"While patronage alone has sometimes failed to control political action when popular sentiment was running contrary, the present combination of universal reform and high idealism with adroit management and an effective application of the spoils is well-nigh irresistible. The old-time manipulators of the machine find themselves beaten at their own game, and there is nothing left for them but to make peace upon the best terms they can. What may happen in the coming months it were venturesome to predict, but at present the ungracious 'harmony' program in Ohio gives indication that the current is still running the President's way."

The world will be duller for the cessation of the Ohio scrimmage, remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "but it will have a higher respect for the sagacity of the average Ohio politician." The situation draws from *The Times* (Dem.) the comment that "the Republican party is one of the most cohesive bodies in the universe." While it has, like the Democrats, its warring factions, they "almost invariably get together again in time to save the offices."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) calls attention on the Taft horizon to "a cloud, just now no bigger than a man's hand, but with potential possibilities of spreading"—namely, the opposition of the American Protective Tariff League on the ground that he is not a true-blue protectionist. To the New York *World* (Dem.), however, this is merely evidence that the good fortune of the Taft candidacy is not limited to the surrender of the Ohio machine. We read:

"*The American Economist*, the official organ of the highly protected industries, is out against the Secretary. Wakeman has formally excommunicated him. The American Protective Tariff League will issue a statement declaring that Taft is not sound in the faith. . . . .

"To have forced the Ohio machine to abandon its opposition, and to have incurred the hostility of the American Protective Tariff League, are glory enough for one week."

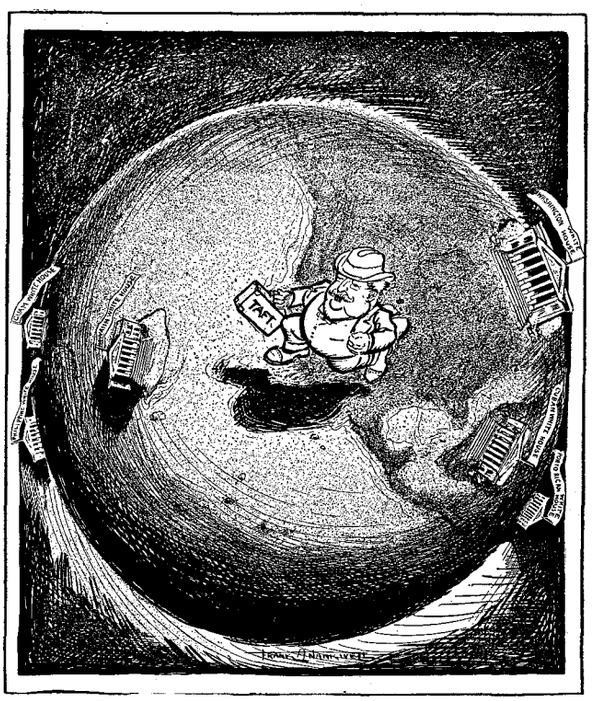
Representative Theodore E. Barton is quoted as saying that Mr. Taft has "conscientiously refused to enter into any deal," a phrase which Mr. Foraker resents as likely to create, by implication, the false impression that he had made overtures toward such a deal.

THE "CONSPIRACY" AGAINST OKLAHOMA

IF Oklahoma is admitted to the Union before the next Presidential election she will have seven votes to cast in the electoral college which will choose the successful candidate. Judging from past elections and from press reports the political sentiment in the State-to-be is strongly Democratic. The Democratic papers of the country are therefore urging the President to express his approval of the proposed constitution and to acknowledge that he will issue the proclamation necessary to make Oklahoma's statehood a fact. That he says nothing regarding his intentions is translated by some to mean that he has a deep-laid political scheme in operation which will keep the Territory from becoming a State until after the next election. From Washington comes the rumor of a "conspiracy" to this end. "It is announced," to quote the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), "that a conspiracy has been formed among the Republican leaders, with Speaker Cannon at the head, the object being to keep

From "Harper's Weekly." Copyrighted 1907, by Harper & Brothers.

THE BRANDING SEASON.
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly* (New York)

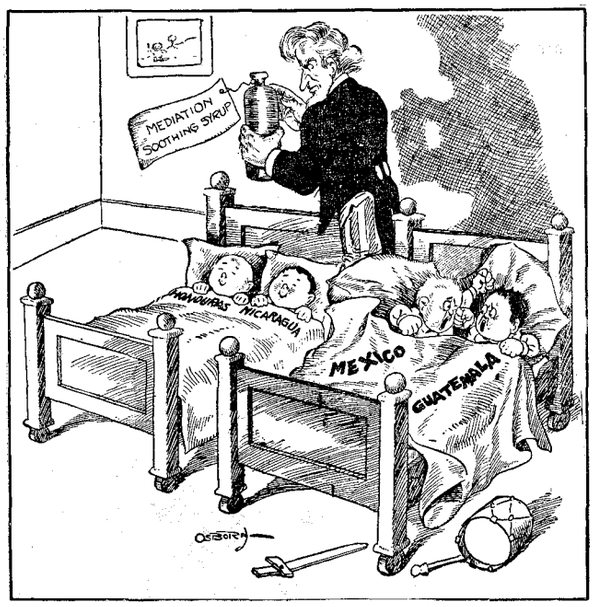


From "Puck." Copyrighted 1907. By permission.

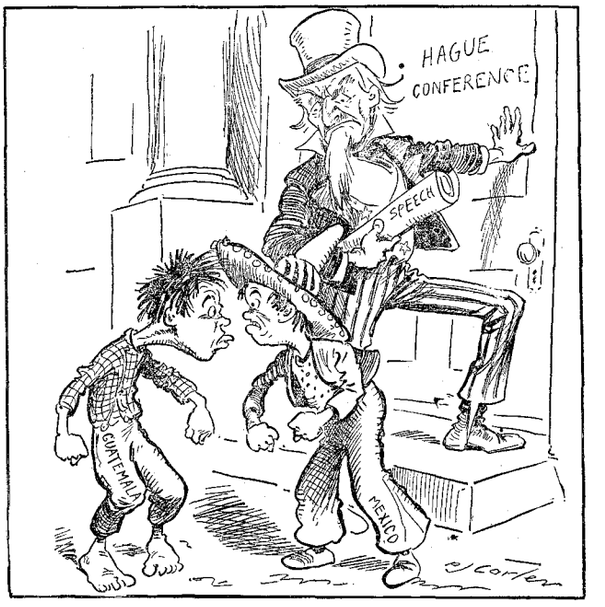
WHEN TAFT IS PRESIDENT.
—Nankivell in *Puck* (New York).

PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITIES.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



MORE TROUBLE IN THE NURSERY.
—Osborn in the Milwaukee *Sentinel.*



THE OLD MAN DOESN'T WANT THE EFFECT SPOILED.
UNCLE SAM—"Now I am going in here to make a peace speech, and I don't want you boys to start any rough house while I'm talkin'."
—Carter in the Minneapolis *Tribune.*

FAMILY JARS.

Oklahoma out of the Union so as to prevent its seven electoral votes being given for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, as it is now certain they will be." The obstacles in the way of such a scheme are thus presented by this paper:

"For success the conspirators must persuade the President to veto the constitution just adopted by the new State; and great pressure is being brought to bear upon him to induce him to do so. Such action on his part would bring up a new question in constitutional law. Heretofore an act of Congress admitting a Territory to statehood was understood to be a contract with the State which could not be interfered with unless it violated the terms under which it was admitted. There have been many warm battles over the admission of States for nearly a century past, but these battles have always been fought in Congress, and the President has had no part in them, and his position has been regarded as merely perfunctory—to see that the Constitution was not violated and the terms of admission were carried out. No President has ever taken the position of critic and objected to the admission of a State because some of the sections in its organic law did not agree with his personal views."

If the plot of the "conspirators" should succeed and those in power should be able to defer action on the constitution, even without actual veto by the President, it would be a case of "partizan sandbagging" of the most disgusting type, in the opinion of *The Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, Dem.). This paper, however, is inclined to discredit the announcement that the President is party to the alleged conspiracy. It remarks that Mr. Roosevelt is probably too astute a politician to risk the future success of his party in Oklahoma on such a venture. We read:

"Should it develop that the President can be persuaded to listen to the urgent pleadings of the small-bore, carpet-bag politicians who desire to protract the territorial-graft régime, the unjustness of such action will create a protest from all over the land and cloud the closing chapters in the career of a man of whom the people of the nation have expected much. In Oklahoma his memory would be cordially hated, and the ties of blood and friendship that bind citizens of Oklahoma to every community throughout the land would serve to spread that dislike. And, again, the party that he sought to serve would not for years, if ever, gain ascendency in Oklahoma by popular suffrage."

And there are other papers who think with this one that the conspiracy, if one there be, is in the hands solely of near-sighted Republican politicans who have only the present success of their party in view. The Houston *Post* (Dem.) is not of these. "If the Republican leaders request the President to withhold his proclamation, he will do it," it declares. "He is a politician from the jump." The New York *American* (Dem.) reviews the provisions of the proposed constitution and, finding them objection-proof, declares that "to reject such a constitution as this, simply for the purpose of preventing the new State from participating in the Presidential election, would be a simple absurdity." Nevertheless, it is persuaded that the attempt is being made—all because the Senators and the Congressmen and the electors who will come from Oklahoma State "will be against the trusts and the Administration that has stirred up the politicians to attempt the destruction of an American State." The proposed State, it reminds us, has over 800,000 population, "which is much more than any other State had at the time of admission, and is more than any one of fifteen States has even now"; there can be no justice, therefore, however strong the motive, in refusing the statehood which Congress has authorized. The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) prophesies that "to delay her admission for questionable reasons would cost the Republican candidate for the Presidency next year many more electoral votes than the Democratic candidate would gain by the admission of Oklahoma"—perhaps trying thus to silence its sister Democratic papers, that the Republicans may continue in their suicidal "conspiracy" unwarned.

Discussion of this alleged plot is found mostly in the Democratic press. Some of the other papers mention it, but among them the opinion is prevalent which the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) expresses in these words: "If Oklahoma's constitution is legally unobjectionable, the President, it is assumed, will welcome the latest applicant for admission into the sisterhood of States." The St. Joseph *News Press* (Ind.) dismisses the matter with this comment:

"The President has referred the constitution to the Attorney-General, who is requested to decide first, whether the instrument conflicts in any way with the Constitution of the United States, and, second, whether the President, under the enabling act, has authority to veto the constitution. It will probably be several weeks before the Attorney-General is ready to report to the President. It is a safe guess that if the President vetoes the constitution he will advance reasons that will not betray any partizan motive."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A DUBIOUS PEACE MISSIONARY

WHEN the curtain went up on the latest scene of Mr. Carnegie's international-peace drama the press critics exhibited some embarrassment. They did not know whether they were expected to consider it seriously or merely as a light-comedy intermission between the heavier scenes of the peace conferences in New York and at The Hague. Most of them decided in favor of the latter. There has consequently been very little serious comment on this latest novelty of Mr. Carnegie's, the proposal to send envoys on a mission of peace to Central and South America. His original intention, as reported in the press, was to send Diego Mendoza, former Colombian Minister at Washington, and Prof. W. R. Shepherd, of Columbia University, to preach the gospel of peace to the belligerent Latin-Americans. Later it was announced that Professor Shepherd would have nothing to do with this expedition, but that he was going on an independent trip for educational purposes only, as mentioned in THE LITERARY DIGEST of March 30. That Señor Mendoza would go has not been denied, but the New York *Sun* in its news columns scouts the idea of a $25,000 salary, which others had declared he would receive, and reports that his expenses only are to be paid. He is due to leave, it says, about the middle of this month for South America, "where he is to act as the agent of the Interparliamentary Union, of which Mr. Carnegie is treasurer, and also for the International Conciliation Society." None of the press seems to have a very clear idea of what he will be expected to do as "agent." It is in guessing at this riddle that the humorists busy themselves. Says the New York *Mail:* "The white dove of peace which Andrew Carnegie will send winging over Latin-America has our sympathy. A fireworks exhibition is no fit place for a bird. Singed feathers and disappointment will be the sole results of the present flight." And in view of the hostilities between Nicaragua and Honduras, and the more recent threat of a breach between Mexico and Guatemala, the press agree that even a peace dove flitting southward will have difficulty in avoiding dangerous territory. Particularly is Señor Mendoza given such sympathy. In addition to dodging the bullets of those republics now warring among themselves, he would find scant welcome in either Venezuela, where he is politically *persona non grata*, or in Colombia, his former home. Says the New York *World:* "He will hardly venture into his own country, because President Reyes wants to try him for treason on charges made before Mendoza went in with Carnegie, Dove of Peace & Co., and while he was still with War & Revolution (Unlimited)." Furthermore, it is reported and believed by some of the press that, should he persist in his mission, President Reyes would immediately render his trip futile. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which thinks any peace campaign in South America financed by United States citizens "is among the most violent of conceivable presumptions," declares that to send Mendoza on the "busybody errand" is "simply impossible." So bitter is the feeling against him, it reports, that President Reyes, by means of a circular letter, "will communicate the facts to every South-American republic and give it to be understood that the reception of Mendoza will be regarded by him as a personal discourtesy." This selection of the ex-minister, in the eyes of the New York *Mail*, "adds the final comic touch of futility to which the plan is foredoomed." This paper concludes:

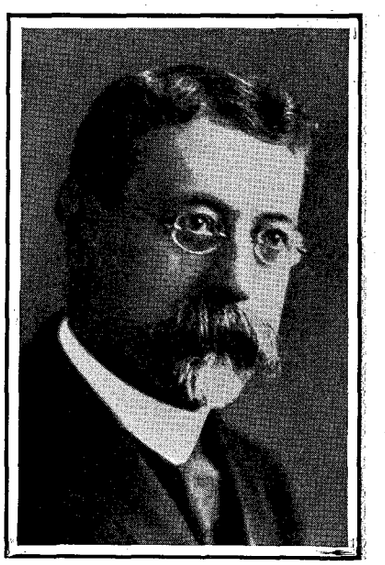


Photo by Harris & Ewing, Wash., D. C.

SENOR DIEGO MENDOZA,
An unofficial peace envoy to the Latin-American republics.

"If Mr. Carnegie enjoys spending his money in such crusading, he is free to do so. It is unfortunate, however, that the well-meant amusement of a private citizen is likely to be misconstrued as an impertinent intrusion by this nation in the affairs of countries which are jealous of any act resembling dictation by the United States."

TOUGH ON THE DOVE.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

THE HUGHES VICTORY

GOVERNOR HUGHES, of New York, is no longer "a man without a party," as several papers have been describing him. The whole country has been watching the struggle against great odds which the Governor has been conducting to redeem some of the pledges made by his party at the last election. A cry of protest went up from press and public when he was defeated in the attempt to remove Otto Kelsey from the Insurance Department. That this defeat was brought about by a coalition of organization men of both parties was thought to presage ill for the success of other reform measures proposed by the Governor, such as the Public Utilities and the Reapportionment bills, unless he could somehow get behind the opposition of members of his own party in the Senate, by appealing generally to the support of the people of the State. Such an appeal Mr. Hughes made. Immediately the press began reporting that the Senators who opposed the Kelsey removal were in receipt of letters, post-cards, and telegrams unnumbered, from their constituents, threatening them with political extinction if they continued to misrepresent the public which sent them to Albany. The threats evidently took effect, for a few days after the Kelsey vote Senator Raines, the Republican leader, gathered his clans together in conference and had passed unanimously these unlooked-for resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the conference that the bill known as the Public Utilities Bill, now numbered 1,566, be supported by Republican Senators in substantially the form in which it is printed, and that the committees having charge of the bill be requested to report the same to the Senate as soon as possible;

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"*Resolved*, further, That if any amendments shall be made they shall be submitted to a caucus of Republican Senators."

In addition to the part played in this transformation by the expression of public sentiment, some of the press think the influence of the President was brought to bear in certain quarters in support of the Governor. Whether this influence was offered or not it is at least certain that Mr. Hughes never solicited it and that he much preferred to do without it. Recent Washington dispatches tell of an aggrieved White House. The New York *Evening Post* remarks thereon:

"The view of the White House is that it has been decidedly snubbed. It enthusiastically put the patronage Big Stick at the disposal of Governor Hughes, but that unappreciative gentleman coldly said that he was doing very well with his little sticks of honesty and clean-cut argument. So the Washington correspondents tell us that it is 'all over' between the President and the Governor. If Mr. Hughes had only been real good, he might have had Mr. Roosevelt's backing for the Vice-Presidency next year—of course, the Presidency has already been allocated—but now he will have to fall back into the humiliating position of a Governor of the Empire State who attends strictly to his business, keeps his pledges, stands on his own feet, and who, if he has any further political ambition, will be in the mortifying attitude of having it gratified by the people instead of by a condescending President."

So, apparently without appreciable outside aid, the Governor wins. "The real authors of the change are the people," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*. "The people ordered it." This paper goes on to point out that with the passing of the Governor's bill, which it deems now is practically assured, a great victory for good government will have been won. Specifically, it remarks:

"The result is a great gain for usefulness and accountability. It is a greater gain for character. It is the greatest gain of all for executive freedom and for public opinion. Every decent Governor of the past is vindicated. Every decent Governor in the future will be hand-strengthened and heart-strengthened by the result. The right will be made easier of accomplishment for a long future. The standard of character and of capacity in the Executive office will be preserved at a high range for years to come, because of the success just won. It is going to be harder to do or to allow wrong than it was. The State will feel for a long time the inspiration of the result."

The New York *Commercial*, in common with a good many other papers, points out that the victory is not entirely won yet, and that tho the influence of public sentiment has been felt, there are still ways in which the "organization" can evade enactment of the Utilities Bill in the form desired by the Governor. The phrase "in substantially the form in which it is printed" is suspicious, it thinks. "Through the elasticity of the word 'substantially,'" we read, "this phrase leaves the bill wide open for amendment in the Senate." It credits Senator Raines with political art enough not to allow the Governor complete success. "There is a 'string' to his victory," it believes. Continuing, it tells us where Mr. Hughes stands:

"He now has his party behind him in the legislature. But the fact must not be lost sight of that it is the same old Republican party—a party with a 'machine' and a 'boss'—and whatever sort of public-utilities legislation finally eventuates will be by the grace and the sufferance of that organization. Had Governor Hughes actually beaten down the opposition to him in the Senate, 'won out' over the 'machine,' some other Senator than John Raines would have introduced those resolutions in the conference, and the latter would not have presented the cut-and-dried aspect that it did."

The New York *Tribune* is less doubtful of the sincerity of these politicians. "It is safe to say that there will be no amendment of the bill that is not entirely satisfactory to the Governor," is the decision of this paper. The new alinement of the organization, it thinks, will work permanent good for the Republicans of the State.

DENATURED HOME RULE FOR IRELAND

THERE are to-day in the United States some 6,500,000 Irish of the first and second generation, in addition to the millions of more remote Irish ancestry, as compared to the 4,500,000 inhabitants still credited to Ireland; and the yearly remittances from this country to Erin through the post-office amount, according to an estimate in the London *Statist*, to $4,000,000. It is therefore not strange that the bill now before the British House of Commons outlining a meager form of self-government for Ireland is discust by our newspapers with scarcely less interest than by the papers of Great Britain and Ireland. Its failure, so far, to evoke enthusiasm nearer home is explained by the fact that it concedes too little to satisfy the Nationalists, while even that little is enough to alarm the Unionists. Altho known as Mr. Birrell's "Irish Council Bill," it is rumored that the measure follows the lines of a draft begun by Ambassador Bryce, whom Mr. Birrell succeeded to the Irish secretaryship.

The third effort of the Liberals in twenty years to meet the aspirations of the Irish, the present bill is described as timid and conservative as compared with its predecessors, which were defeated in spite of Mr. Gladstone's eloquent championship. What it offers is a national administrative council of more than a hundred members, of whom about four-fifths would be elected by the Irish people, while the remainder would be appointed by the Crown. Altho without any legislative powers, this council would have administrative control, under the power of veto of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, of the educational, industrial, and agricultural interests of the country. The restriction requiring that the Lord Lieutenant be a Protestant would be removed, and, in addition to representation in the Council, Ireland would continue to send the same number of members as at present to Westminster. On the other hand, the imperial authorities would retain control of Irish legislation, the supreme judicature, the constabulary and police, and the land commission. The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* (Nationalist) says that neither the friends nor foes of the bill can pretend that it is "in any sense a home-rule measure," and this note of dissatisfaction is echoed in many quarters; but the Nationalist attitude will probably not be authoritatively made known until the party holds its convention in Dublin on May 21. On this side the water Patrick Ford, editor of the New York *Irish World*, is quoted as saying that the bill offers Ireland a very small and very disappointing instalment of her rights. A Boston dispatch quotes John O'Callaghan, national secretary of the United Irish League of America, as follows:

"The only thing apparent from the provisions of this bill, as described thus far, is that it means the downfall of 'Dublin Castle' as an anti-Irish institution. With castle government as known in Ireland destroyed, complete home rule, to which this measure was intended as a stepping-stone, is assured.

"John Redmond and the Irish party can be safely trusted to make the measure broader before it leaves the House of Commons."

The New York *Freeman's Journal* asserts that the bill offers not even an instalment of what is properly understood as Home Rule, which "necessarily implies some degree of legislative power." It adds:

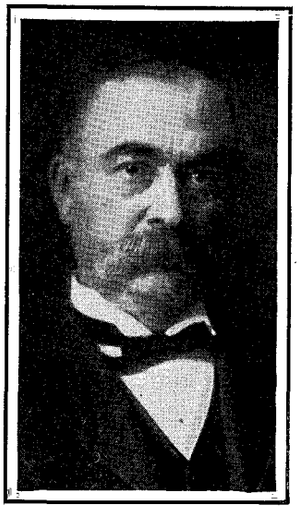
"Therefore the movement for the obtaining of that inalienable national right will go on as before. Irishmen will not cease to desire and to claim and to work for in every legitimate way what is indispensable to the well-being and prosperity of their country, that without which no country ever has been prosperous, namely national self-government.

Says the Springfield *Republican*:

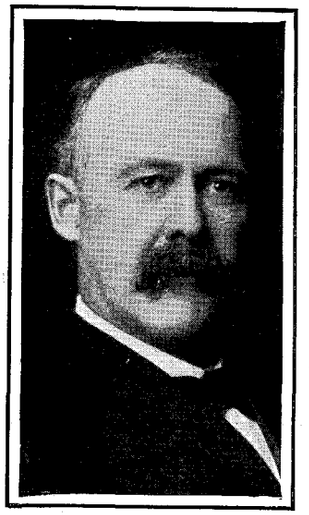
"It remains to be seen whether the Irish will be content to take 'the bird in hand' and then continue their struggle for those 'in the bush,' or whether they will decide that empty-handed they

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLARENCE S. DARROW,
Of Chicago, chief counsel for the defense. He appeared for the strikers before the anthracite strike commission.



JAMES H. HAWLEY,
Leading attorney for the prosecution. He is described as a brilliant type of the old-time Western lawyer.



JUDGE FREMONT WOOD,
Before whom Haywood is now being tried. Judge Wood is serving his first term on the bench of the District Court.

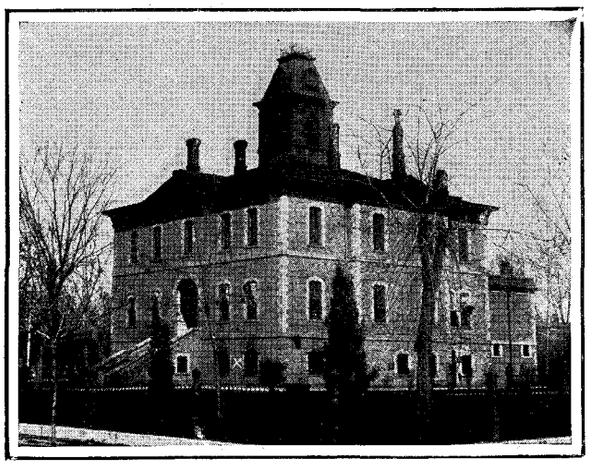
GOVERNOR GOODING
Of Idaho. "Without his sturdy attitude," say the correspondents, "the prosecution would have been impossible."

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FIGURES

can struggle better for full home rule. But it is to be observed again, as recently in regard to the Russian Douma, that powers of self-government, however limited, must tend to gain strength if only by continued exercise."

It is a step, however grudging and reluctant, in the right direction, says the Pittsburg *Leader*. "Irish home rule, like nearly all political reforms, will probably be accomplished piecemeal," thinks the Philadelphia *Record*, while *The Press* of the same city asserts that "in the end it is sure to come." Says the Hartford *Courant:* "One might say that the bill was designed as a practical test of Irish efficiency in purely administrative work, and that whether the bill leads to a larger or smaller measure of home rule would depend upon the results of this test."

Several papers predict that if the House of Lords wantonly slaughters so moderate a measure, it will do so in the face of public opinion and at some peril to its own stability. "In the end," says the New York *World*, the question of reforming the House of Lords is bound to become the urgent issue with Liberals and Home Rulers." And the New York *Globe* remarks: "If the House of Lords were called upon to veto home rule they would glory in the opportunity, convinced of their popular confirmation, while it will be a hazard for them to oppose a moderate measure, especially in the present circumstances, when they are already docketed for discipline because of their handling of the Education Bill. The net has been spread under their feet."



ADA COUNTY COURT-HOUSE,
Where the trial is taking place. The jail is on the first floor, and the windows with X between them belong to the rooms where the accused Western-Federation men are imprisoned.

THE TRIAL IN IDAHO

TO the popular imagination, wrought to breathless expectancy by the impassioned appeals of "Moyer-Haywood conferences" and by the rumors of capitalistic conspiracies to defeat justice in Idaho by violence and bloodshed, recent dispatches from Boisé must afford astonishing reading. The trial of William D. Haywood, one of the four members of the Western Federation of Miners accused of the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, is now under way in that town. Yet in spite of all we have heard of a million-dollar defense fund and of a "corruption fund" of nearly equal magnitude for the use of the prosecution, newspaper correspondents in Boisé report that fair play is expected for Haywood and that "even partizans are now convinced that the trial will be impartial." The little town which has been pictured by the Socialist press as the probable stage of a dark and swiftly moving tragedy is described as "quiet and peaceful—almost somnolent." Says a Boisé dispatch in the New York *Evening Post:*

"There is an evident desire here on the part of both sides to vie with each other in the expression of a feeling of good-will and a sentiment of absolute fair play. The spirit of conciliation everywhere apparent, and the desire of all parties immediately concerned with the trial to prevent any untoward incident of any nature whatsoever, are amply illustrated by the action of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners in frowning down and finally defeating altogether the plan of the more radical members of the organization to hold the annual congress set for June 10, in Boisé, rather than in Denver, the headquarters. . . . . .

"It was said by a man in the management of its affairs to-day that the rank and file of the federation were at last convinced that there was to be no secret hearing or 'railroading' of Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone to the scaffold, and there was now a disposition to let the matter be thoroughly threshed out in the courts, everything being done legitimately to aid the imprisoned men in their fight for freedom. The prisoners seem to have every confidence as to their future, and believe their counsel will be able to clear them. It is the often-exprest desire of the prisoners and their attorneys that there shall be no outside interference, either from their own ranks or any other source.

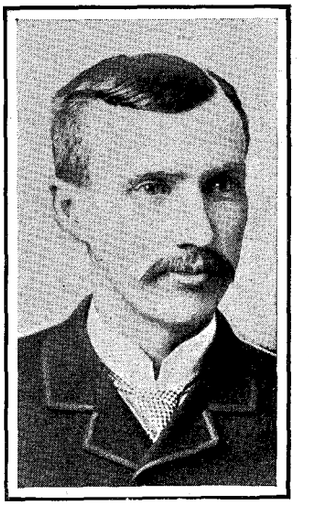
"Boisé continues as quiet aud placid as ever. The people are

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HARRY ORCHARD,
Who confessed that he killed ex-Governor Steunenberg at the order of Messrs. Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone.

CHARLES H. MOYER,
President of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with complicity in the murder of Frank Steunenberg.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD,
Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, and codefendant in the Idaho murder case. This is from a recent photograph.



G. A. PETTIBONE,
Formerly an officer of the Western Federation of Miners, now a Denver business man, on trial with Moyer and Haywood.

IN THE IDAHO MURDER TRIAL.

going about their business with nothing whatever to show that this is the center of interest in an important trial. Members of the Western Federation of Miners are conspicuous by their absence, only those having business here being in evidence."

We are told, however, of a paper—*The Daily Idaho Unionist*—which has sprung into existence since the beginning of the trial, and which is said to be solely an organ of the defense and edited in the offices of the counsel for the defense. "The Western Federation of Miners," says *The Wall Street Journal*, "has chosen to make the Haywood murder case a test of its strength. If it wins, it may gain something; if it loses, it loses much, perhaps all." The Springfield *Republican*, reminds us that not since the trial of the Chicago anarchists twenty years ago has there been a criminal prosecution so deeply interesting to the country from its bearing upon the conflict of social and industrial classes. To quote *The Republican* further:

"The intensity of the feeling already aroused is reflected in the altogether too general disposition to prejudge the case. The worst offenders in this respect are unquestionably the labor-unions and the Socialists who have been holding meetings and parading for some weeks in various parts of the country, not simply to raise funds for the legitimate defense of the prisoners, which is unobjectionable, but to proclaim in an overawing manner the innocence of the accused, of which they can know little or nothing.

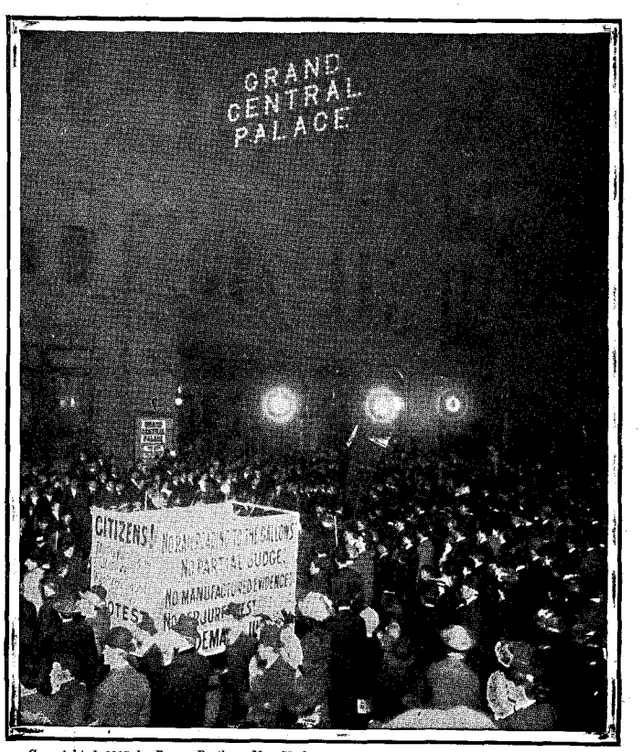
"It is true that there has been some provocation for this in the high-handed methods resorted to by the Idaho and Colorado authorities to get the men into the jurisdiction of Idaho, giving rise to the suspicion of an effort to railroad them to the gallows; but this is no justification for what has been going on, in the absence of a demonstration that the prisoners are not to have a fair trial, nor do the other acts of the Idaho authorities in keeping the men long confined without a trial constitute a justification. And much to be regretted also is the conduct of the President of the United States in allowing it to become known by everybody in advance of the trial that he regards these men as undesirable persons—implying to persons from whom the average jury is drawn that they were better locked up than allowed at large. Nevertheless, among the great masses of the people there can be no other desire than that the accused shall be dealt with in even-handed justice, and we are not to doubt that such will be the case."

The Chicago *Daily Socialist*, in spite of present appearances, refuses to have its suspicions lulled. We read:

"It is plainly evident that preparations are on foot for some sort of deviltry at Boisé, aside from that which is possible under the form of law. The press is being fed with stories of elaborate preparations against violence. The streets are to be closely guarded, freedom of speech is to be checked, the militia and regular army are kept in readiness, artillery is trained upon the court-room, and martial law is more than hinted at. All this is being done to create an impression that the friends of the accused men are seeking to perpetrate some violent act. Yet every man connected with that trial, unless he is an absolute imbecile, knows that from the beginning the only thing demanded has been that the men be protected against the violence of the capitalist mob that is seeking to judicially lynch them.

"Now that the search-light of publicity has been turned so fiercely upon the scene that all hope of quietly putting the men out of the way has been killed, the mine-owners and land thieves in charge of the case are growing desperate.

"More than once it has been suggested that the best way out



Copyrighted, 1907, by Brown Brothers, New York.

PART OF A NEW-YORK LABOR-UNION DEMONSTRATION ORGANIZED TO EXPRESS SYMPATHY WITH THE MEN NOW ON TRIAL IN IDAHO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for their murderous purpose would be to organize a fake attempt at a 'rescue' and then turn that artillery loose. In the excitement it would be an easy matter to do away with Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone, and at the same time the press of capitalism would be able to throw the entire blame on the 'riotous mob of Socialists' which their imagination could easily create out of a few Pinkertons and hired thugs.

"Such a scheme as this, like most of the others sprung by the same gang in the past, is only possible if unexpected. The presence of representatives of the Socialist press upon the ground, with the knowledge that any such plot would certainly be exposed, is the only protection against its accomplishment."

A WAR WITH JAPAN PREDICTED

A VOLUME just issued in Berlin by Graf von Reventlow, an officer of the German Navy and editor-in-chief of the *Armee und Marine*, treats as almost axiomatic the assumption that the next great war will be between the United States and Japan over the possession of the Philippine Islands. The writer dwells upon what he believes to be a growing friction between the two countries; declares the Philippines to be the great disturbing factor in the world's peace, the "apple of discord" of the near future; and foresees in the completion of the Panama Canal "a life-and-death problem to Japan's economics." Nothing is more probable, as he sees it, than that the rulers of Japan behold in the United States of America the great obstacle in the way of their ambitions. Moreover, he calls attention to the fact that this country is unprepared for such a war as he predicts, and observes that "there is nothing to prevent the Japanese from seizing the Philippines and thereby precipitating a struggle which is bound to alter the political map of the world." The lesson Captain von Reventlow draws from the situation is that Germany must increase her Navy in order to be in a position to prevent England from joining with Japan to crush the United States fleet. His book is called "World Peace or World War: Which Way is Germany to Turn?" and its subtitle reads, "Political-Military Reflections Before The Hague Peace Conference." From passages translated for the New York *Times* we quote the following excerpts:

"Spoils of war, the Philippines are the undisputed possession of the United States, which has spent on them up to date 1,232,000,000 marks (about $300,000,000). The Panama Canal once completed, they will be of inestimable value as a trade center between the American continent and the Far East, harmful to the commerce of both England and Japan. For Japan the danger is, of course, an immediate one, since it feels itself threatened in its own domain, both military and economic; England's dangers are merely economic. The Philippines are without doubt the apple of discord of the future. A powerful, well-found American Navy, with a strongly fortified and convenient base, would compel Japan to struggle once more for the command of the sea in the Far East, and its predominating position and commercial supremacy on the Asiatic mainland, and that also under much more difficult conditions than two years ago. The American Navy could not be caught in Rojestvensky's dilemma of two narrow straits; a Japanese fleet, were it never so strong, could not interrupt the communication between the islands and the Continent of America. Neither would the Americans allow themselves to be trapt in that fashion, as is shown by the concentration of their Navy on their Pacific coast. It is worthy of mention that ever since they have begun the increase of their Navy they have paid particular attention to enlarging the coal capacity of their fighting-ships. . . . . .

"Nothing is more probable than that the rulers of Japan see in the United States of America the great danger of their future, tho it is not likely that they covet the Philippines for immediate occupation. These naturally exert their influence also, for it is a group of islands of great natural wealth; they produce what Japan needs, and require no such lengthy development as Korea and Manchuria. Great as the desire for their conquest may be among the mass of the Japanese people, the Government would be strong enough to hold them in check until the psychologic moment could be seized. But should the question of pride of race arise it would be a different matter. Then populace, Government, and Mikado would be united to strike for supreme dominion of the Far East, the fetish of the Japanese."

There are irritating forces at work in America, says the writer, which increase the probability of such a clash. Thus:

"Japan's population increases about half as fast as that of Germany, while the Japanese Islands have proportionately even less room for them. So the overflow inundates the Philippine and Hawaiian islands, and the stream of emigrants to the American continent waxes rapidly greater. The negro question furnishes quite enough of a race problem in the United States; the overrunning of its island possessions by the Japanese has caused an increasing bitterness and anxiety, and the race conflict in California may be considered as the resultant of all these forces. Japanese immigration into South America, into Argentina especially, is a constant menace to the imperialistic idea of a Pan-America. The race feeling of the Americans has been intensified by the negroes; and the local economic competition by the sober, simply living Japanese is doing its share."

Of the probable results of the war to this country the German captain says:

"In all probability the result must be a serious weakening of the military powers of the United States. Inevitably a commercial weakening would follow, putting off a Pan-American union indefinitely, since all the enemies of America would naturally do their best to assist the centrifugal tendencies on the South-American continent. This again would mean an enormous increase of English influence and the death of the Monroe Doctrine, with all this implies. In any case, the East-Asiatic market would be practically lost to the United States; no one can doubt this who realizes that the 'open door' is kept open only by force.

"Should we assume that the United States does not expose its fleet to the danger of annihilation, America would lose only the Philippines, Hawaii, the East Asiatic trade—and prestige. That would be a serious loss, but would be counterbalanced by the preservation of the fleet and the certainty of a successful war of revenge. Money, shipyards, and technical knowledge would enable the Americans shortly to build a monster fleet far outstripping the Japanese. It is undoubted that such a humiliation would cause an enormous activity and an outburst of patriotism as yet unprecedented."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE general opinion about the unwritten law is that it should remain unwritten.—*Atlanta Journal.*

ICELAND wants to have a flag of its own. It won't have to go far for the pole.—*Chicago Post.*

THE man that rents the top office in Pittsburg's new forty-seven-story building ought to be able to see the sun with the naked eye on a clear day.—*Chicago Post.*

CUBA has a surplus of $14,000,000 which is still growing, and some of the officials are worried over it. Why not build a new capitol!—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE demand for an "open-book" campaign next year is likely to end in the usual open-pocketbook affair that the officeholders are accustomed to.—*Washington Post.*

THE pipe of peace has been smoked by Mayor McClellan and Big Chief Murphy, but the warmth of affection in the bowl won't set the wigwam afire.—*New York Commercial.*

PRICES are on a higher level than they have been for seventeen years, according to the Bureau of Labor. We are glad to know they are on the level, even if it is higher.—*Chicago Journal.*

"WE must take the initiative," remarked Mr. Roosevelt recently, in discussing a certain matter. This may cause Mr. Bryan to spike down the referendum.—*Washington Herald.*

THE Ohio *Penitentiary News* has suspended owing to the fact that there are no printers incarcerated in the "big stir." There are plenty of opportunities, however, to start a bank there.—*The Commoner.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE MUTINY SCARE IN INDIA

A THRILL almost of panic has passed through many sections of the British press at the thought that possibly the horrors of Cawnpore and Delhi in 1857 may be repeated in 1907. The vernacular press of India, which is very voluminous in the principal cities, has been making treasonable utterances, and even breathing threats against British influence and authority. At Lahore, as we learn from the correspondent of the London *Times*, two native editors were committed to prison for offenses of this sort, but on passing through the streets of the city to their cells they were cheered by the crowds, who subsequently went through the city insulting and jostling every European they met. Alarm has spread through the whole Punjab, we are told, and the garrisons are put on the alert and ball cartridges have been served out to the various volunteer companies. The London *Times* thinks that the contempt for English authority and the persons of Englishmen is particularly ominous. We read in an editorial of this journal:

"The contempt for authority which such incidents denote is a very serious symptom in a country where authority has happily rested hitherto more on the prestige of the ruling race than on any exhibition of mere force. In Bengal no doubt contempt for authority is not likely to develop into organized attempts to subvert it, for the Bengali does not rank among the fighting races of Hindustan. But what if that contempt spreads to other parts of India where deeds follow more quickly upon words? Can it be denied that it is spreading when in a city like Lahore Englishmen are attacked in the open street and in full daylight for no other reason apparently than that they are Englishmen?"

The English themselves are to blame for the dislike which Asiatics entertain for them, and their administration of India needs reconsideration, declares the London *Spectator* in the following words:

"If we are to do our duty thoroughly, we must train ourselves to a most difficult fortitude, and allow our brown subjects to say freely that they would rather be governed by brown men. It seems ungrateful and is perverse; but neither ingratitude nor perversity diminishes our obligation. We would hold India against an insurrection at any cost of blood and treasure, but we can not believe that we have a right to hold it by the mental emasculation of its people. Let them argue freely, even if free argument involves gross misrepresentation or verbal insult, and we shall at least enjoy that greatest of all the sources of strength—the certainty that if a struggle is forced upon us, it will not be the result either of blundering or oppression. In working through so mighty a task as we have undertaken in India, impatience is almost a crime, and impatience of mordant criticism a manifest folly."

The Westminster Gazette (London) thinks that there is no danger of a general rising under such a man as Nana Sahib, but merely of local riots, which the Government can easily repress. To quote:

"The worst that is now predicted by those who warn us about the unrest is not a rising of fierce fighting men on the scale of the Mutiny, but sporadic disturbances and riots like that which took place in Lahore last Wednesday. These, of course, are exceedingly annoying, and the police precautions that they require may cost the Government of India a good deal of money, but they do not afford ground for panic, and they need not deflect the steady policy of the Government of India."

The well-known publicist and editor of *The Empire* (Calcutta) writes in *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad) that the position of the educated Hindus, their grievances and aspirations, find no sympathy from the irresponsive mood of the Government and the unsympathetic attitude of the Anglo-Indian community; but in answer to his own question, "What if there should be another mutiny?" he remarks that "a military rising is unthinkable," and continues:

"Now altho I have chosen this query as the starting-point for the inquiry upon which I propose to enter, I should like to dismiss it with a direct negative as soon as it is brought upon the carpet. It seems to me quite inconceivable that, under present conditions, there can ever be a military movement in India resulting in the subversion of the British power. The railway system alone has armed us with an almost irresistible weapon, offensive and defensive, against any possible purely Indian combination. Of course the case would be very different if our attention were distracted by a foreign demonstration; while if we were beaten in any other part of the world we might as well clear out of India at once. But leaving this possibility out of account—as we must do, since it hinges on political combinations over which we in India have not the slightest control—we may fairly claim to hold a position of overpowering strategical strength, being able (practically at a day's notice) to concentrate a hundred thousand Britishers at any given point within the perimeter of the Indian Empire. Those Britishers, too, would be armed with the latest weapons of precision, while we have hitherto only armed the Indian army with a semiobsolete rifle, and have to all intents and purposes disarmed the general population completely. Any attempt at mutiny under present conditions, therefore, or any armed rising among the peoples of India would be, to use Macaulay's tremendous image, 'a war of sheep against wolves, of men against demons.'"

As a quite mild specimen of the tone which the vernacular press assumes in speaking of Europeanism in India we may quote the following from *The Indian Witness* (Calcutta) as the utterance of a leading Hindu reformer, Bande Mataram, which is published in many Calcutta vernacular papers:

"Does the educated Indian know what it is to be stirred by genuine patriotism and nationalism? When the white man smiles the patriot falls at his feet—when the white man frowns the patriot trembles in his shoes. Patriotism should be made of sterner stuff. English education has made cowards of us all. English education has wiped off the least trace of self-respect. If we are to look for a true love for the country, if we are to look for self-respect, courage, and manhood, we must look to quarters least affected by the influence of English education. There are some men here and there who are national and patriotic in spite of English education; but generally the nearer this education the further from the nation."

The alarm resulting from recent events, says the London *Standard's* Lahore correspondent, has caused numbers from all classes eagerly to enlist as privates in the volunteers, and among them are the leading bankers and merchants of the Punjab, five judges of the Supreme Court, the Director of Public Instruction, university professors, secretaries and under-secretaries to the Government, the Chief Engineer, the Accountant-general, and other high officials.

RUSSIANS IN SWISS UNIVERSITIES—There are seven universities in Switzerland, and the enrolment of students was 6,024 for 1906, as against 5,380 for 1905. Almost every nationality is represented among these matriculants, 820 being Germans and 200 Austrians. Many Japanese, Persians, and Siberians also find an intellectual home in the little mountain republic. The most numerous of foreign students, however, are Russians, says Emanuel Kuhne in the *Économiste Français* (Paris). In 1905 there were distributed among the Swiss halls of learning 1,484 Russians, of which 996 belonged to the softer sex. This number rose in 1906 to 1,920, only 725 of these being men. The writer quoted says in this connection:

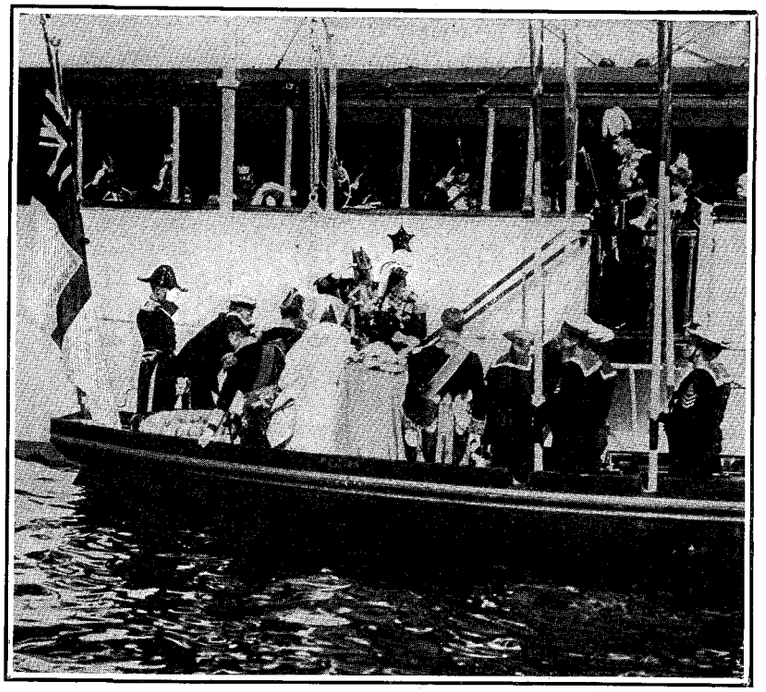
"Our Swiss universities continue to attract a crowd of strangers, especially Russians. Switzerland is the chosen place of education for such refugees, who find here the means of obtaining instruction on easy and reasonable terms. They live apart from the other students, on a scale of economy which is almost incredible. The position taken by these strangers in the high schools of Switzerland is such as rouses no slight disgust in the native scholars. These find in the halls and laboratories the best places frequently captured beforehand by these foreigners, whom they look upon as crowding out the home students."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDWARD VII. AS GERMANY'S BUGBEAR

THERE is something almost superstitious in the mingled fear and distrust with which German politicians of a certain class regard the King of England. His Britannic Majesty, says the Berlin correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* (London), is credited with "a degree of political guile and persuasiveness which a century ago was attributed to Talleyrand and Metternich." Our German exchanges are full of reflections which lead to this impression of public opinion in Germany. King Edward meets Alfonso of Spain at Cartagena, and immediately he is supposed by German journalists to have established an offensive and defensive alliance with the Madrid Government. His fleet is to be at the disposal of Spain in case of war, and Spanish harbors and docks are to be opened to British ships. His recent meeting with the King of Italy at Gaeta has called up dismal specters in the imaginations both of the Austrian and the German editors. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) hears the clatter of swords and sees the flash of bayonets in that friendly interview, and indignantly exclaims:

"Every one is asking with trepidation why he should pursue, with such slight consideration for others, a course of policy whose palpable object is the isolation of Germany? Why should these continual acts of provocation be directed so causelessly against Germany, a country which, as every one is well aware, has none but pacific intentions toward its neighbors?"



MEETING OF EDWARD AND ALFONSO,

Which has caused such a flutter in the German press. King Edward is directly under the star in the picture. Alfonso is standing at the head of the gangway.

The same tone is taken up by the inspired *Koelnische Zeitung*, which speaks as follows:

"The statements of the Austrian paper confirm our conviction that the numberless significant incidents of which King Edward is always the moving spirit, and in which the maintenance of the world's peace is always discust, are not calculated to diminish the distrust with which such preparations for peace are regarded by those nations who are denied the privilege of taking part in them. When two nations, Austria-Hungary and Germany, have for more than a generation proved to the world their love of peace, and have avoided making war under circumstances most favorable to themselves, it may easily be understood that this fashion of concluding alliances, under the plea of maintaining peace, rouses among other nations a suspicion that the European balance of power is soon to be disturbed in such a manner as to give the preponderance to the disturbers."

This seems to be an enlargement of the German epigram recently uttered by Count von Reventlow, a great naval authority at Berlin, which has gone the rounds of the European press. He is quoted as remarking, "If you desire war, you must begin by preparing for peace."

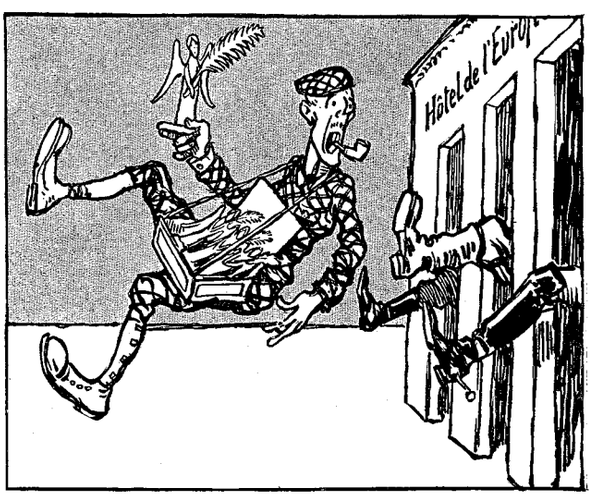
The *Tribuna* of Rome, the official organ of the Government, asserts that the meeting of the two kings was merely social and complimentary, and doubts the sincerity of the German government organ. "Germany," it remarks, "pretends to be suspicious merely for the sake of veiling her real intentions." But the *Taegliche Rundschau* (Berlin) laughs at this Italian article, which

EDWARD AS A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

KAISER WILLIAM (to von Buelow)—"That fellow seems to have remarkable success."

VON BUELOW—"You are right. He represents a thriving business, an old firm—and he gives credit."

—*Amsterdammer.*



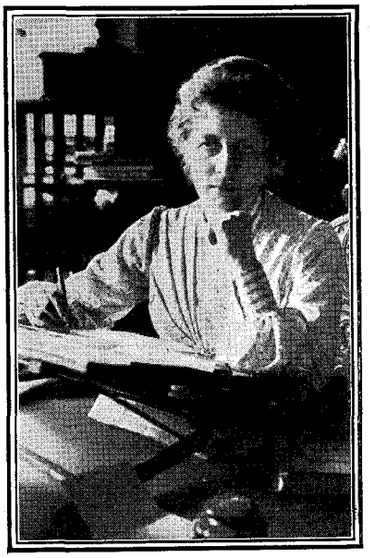
JOHN BULL AS A PEACE-PEDLER.

—*Jugend* (Munich).

EDWARD'S ENTERPRISES.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HEINRICH BRAUN,



LILY BRAUN,

Joint editors of the socialistic *Neue Gesellschaft*, who agree that peace conferences are mere occasions for "political sleight of hand and hypocrisy."

"begins like a lullaby for infants and ends with an exhibition of barefaced bluff." The *Hamburger Zeitung*, also angry with the *Tribuna*, replies with a *tu quoque* to its charges of insincerity, and accuses the writer of flying at Germany "like a mad dog." On the other hand, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin) pleads with its contemporaries not "to get into a state of hysterical excitement," andt he radical *Koelnische Volkszeitung*, in the same conciliatory tone, thinks "we should do better if, instead of speaking spitefully of England, we seriously looked into our conscience and asked why, in spite of our love for peace, we are universally mistrusted?"

The *Reichsbote* (Berlin) actually sounds the tocsin, and in alarmed excitement says: "Our enemies have surrounded us, and we are not prepared. War is in sight and we have not put on our armor." August Bebel, the Socialist editor of *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) speaks cynically of all this newspaper hubbub and says that the government of von Buelow is obsessed with a strange hallucination, namely, that of "Germany's circumvention by England, resulting in Germany's isolation in Europe." The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) suspects that the German press are trying to terrify Europe by clamoring and shouting over the holiday trip of the English King. Meanwhile "they are establishing their business-houses in Morocco, and Pan-German intriguers are plotting how they may annex Austrian territory."

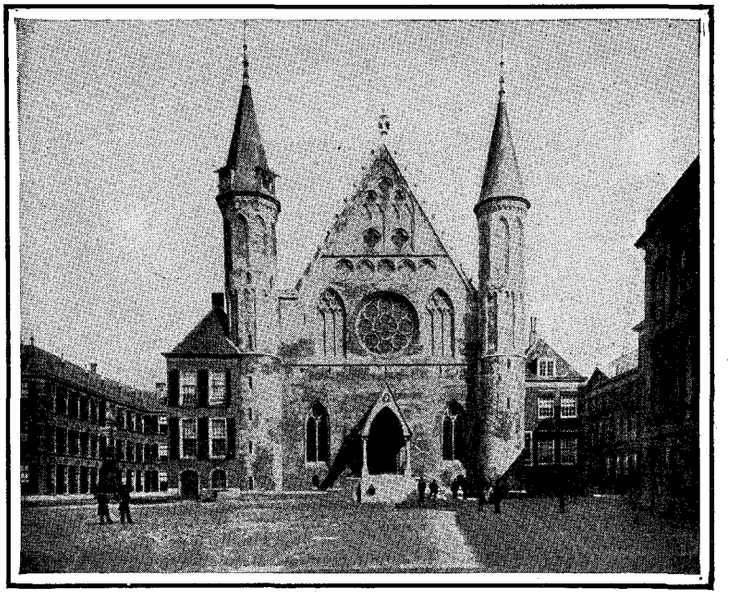
The attitude of the English press is best illustrated by the way in which the London *Standard* comments on the vagaries of these "abnormally acute publicists" of Germany. We read as follows:

"We regret that certain influential organs of German opinion persist in misrepresenting or misunderstanding the purpose of King Edward's movements on the Continent. . . . If German censors of King Edward would study the elements of political usage in this country they would see that the Sovereign's functions are strictly limited to the ceremonial side of diplomacy. By personal tact and courtesy he is enabled either to intensify the spirit of international cordiality by appearing among a friendly people, or in the same manner to modify any lingering ill-will in some less favorably disposed capital. But English kings do not travel about Europe with draft treaties in their pocket which they can present for signature to any sovereign with whom they may be brought into pleasant relations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOCIALIST DESPAIR OF PEACE

THERE is one political party in Germany whose members are much inclined to take a practical and patriotic interest in the maintenance of peace in Europe, and especially in the Fatherland. These are the Social-Democrats, who represent Michel, the overtaxed peasant, and the labor organizations, with their aggregate of 1,344,803 enrolled members. In the *Neue Gesellschaft*, the brilliant little Berlin weekly so ably conducted by Dr. Heinrich Braun and Lily Braun, we are told that these classes are now and have always been peace-loving. Nevertheless, we are assured, they do not regard the Conference at The Hague as likely in any way to make for peace. Quite the contrary. England's proposal for disarmament as a means of peace is called a hypocritical bluff, intended merely to embarrass other governments and especially the allies Austria and Germany. The most sanguine can only hope the Conference will try to do something to soften the horrors and outrageous injustices of war. The humbler classes of Germany, however, take no interest in its sittings, especially when they consider the character of the Sovereign and the Government that convened it. The *Neue Gesellschaft* speaks as follows on this point:

"The second Peace Conference at The Hague has aroused even less interest among the German proletariat than the first Conference did. Ten years ago the ringing words of the Czar's manifesto might have roused some hopes in certain unsophisticated minds. Meanwhile Nicholas II.'s reputation as a lover of peace has vanished in the smoke of guns upon the battle-fields of Manchuria, and while the delegates in Holland are aiming at the promotion of humanity in war, his governors are in full swing, racking and murdering his people at drumhead courts-martial. Such is the type and character of the man who summoned the Peace Conference that the first thing the delegates should be called upon to suggest is that these government assassins had better begin by abating the civil bloodshed that drenches their land. Moreover, England's disarmament proposal may well be discredited. During the last fifteen years no country has so eagerly added armament to armament, no country has spent such vast sums in extending the empire, no country has been so successful in conquest, as the Government of the British Empire. Is it possible that such Gracchi as these should suddenly cease from their aggressive



THE HALL OF KNIGHTS AT THE HAGUE.

Exterior view of the building in which the International Peace Conference will meet.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

agitation? The proposal to diminish armaments is merely the talk of popular demagogs, a worn-out party cry, which the Liberal party dare not oppose so long as it appears to promise the embarrassment of other European governments. It was made only that it might be thrown out, and thrown out by the Conference it most certainly will be."

The writer proceeds to say that the international situation is not changed or to be changed by such a conference. The real hope of peace lies in destroying the predominance of England, and the safest course for Germany to take is to unite stedfastly with Austria until either the United States or Japan has developed its fighting power so as to outweigh Great Britain. To quote:

"The international situations created by the intensified antagonisms and closer alliances of the Powers is much what it has always been, with one exception. National interests are now no more confined to the limits of an individual state, but three or four world Powers are so scheming for an all-embracing world policy that we are approaching the condition of unrest which prevailed in the eighteenth century, with its struggle for the hegemony of

UPLIFTING THE PEOPLE.
GOVERNMENT—"Hurrah for the Douma! Up with the Douma!"
—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

the sea and of the world. We have quite advanced beyond the narrow Continental and European politics of the Bismarckian era. In this wrestling of world Powers the prerogative of maintaining peace rests with Middle Europe. Only let Vienna and Berlin maintain a good understanding, only let Berlin make up its mind to wait a little longer—at least so long as it will take the Powers over the sea to attain such development as will check the free hand of England. . . . Such conferences as that at The Hague do less than nothing to secure peace, . . . and end in exhibitions of political sleight of hand and hypocrisy."

Even the mitigations of the horrors of war through such deliberations are only apparent, and not real, adds this writer bitterly. In his own words:

"Of course, some minor problems may be fairly handled by the Conference, such as the promotion of humanity on the battle-field; the regulation of such a practise as laying sea torpedoes, and the right of search and confiscation of non-contraband property at sea. But the lesson of the Japanese war teaches us very clearly that in the heat of conflict, in the fury of a successful sea-fight, such regulations are readily disregarded and even forgotten."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A TRAP FOR THE DOUMA RADICALS

HAVING failed to force the dissolution of the Douma by other means, the members of the Right, as reported in the Russian press, are now trying to draw those of the Left into expressing sympathy with the terrorists, so that the Premier can make this an excuse for dissolution. In one of the violent debates the Social Revolutionists and the Group of Toil were maliciously asked by the Right whether they had any bombs on their persons. The Rightist leader said that only on the prisoners' bench in the criminal court should there be room in Russia for avowed Social Revolutionists and Social Democrats, and that such "parties" should never have been allowed to enter the Douma. The Constitutional Democrats are taunted and assailed by the Rightists for their alleged secret sympathy with revolutionary methods and aims. And in order to "test" the Douma majority on the question, to show the Government that the Douma is disloyal, treasonable, terrorist at heart, the Right has introduced a sweeping resolution condemning all terrorist activity and all violence in the cause of Russian reform. The resolution has been compared to a "bomb in the Douma," and it has created much uneasiness among the Center. In the press the question is fiercely debated, the *Rossia*, the organ of Premier Stolypine, having intimated that the defeat of the resolution would certainly justify, if not imperatively call for, immediate dismissal of the Douma as a "hopelessly" red and revolutionary assembly from which no benefits, no reconstruction, could be expected. The *Slavo*, the organ of Count Witte, also sees in the failure to condemn assassination a ground for dissolution, while the *Novoye Vremya* speaks as follows:

"The extreme Rightists have put forward this question in the firm belief that the second Douma will repeat the mistake of the first, refuse to condemn violence, and thus furnish cause for dissolution. Is it possible that the constitutionalists will walk into this trap? Is not the situation sufficiently clear yet, and is it not plain that the way out lies in union of the constitutional forces, the first constitutional act of such union being a repudiation of violence from either extreme, Right or Left? Would not such an act amount to a great appeal for order and internal peace?"

The St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* also declares that the Douma can without inconsistency or impropriety pass an antiterror resolution.

But the Leftist organs take the opposite view. They say that the Douma has no occasion to pass "moral" resolutions about violence. It is a legislative body and should do its own work, according to them; and if anything is to be condemned, it is the régime, the policy, to which terror is due. One can have nothing but pity for the victims of the old order and only regret for the methods that many have found necessary. It is the old system that is discredited, not the terror, which is merely a fight for life.

Great interest centers in the position of the Constitutional Democrats on this burning question. They are not revolutionists, and they have in every way promoted moderation and restraint in the Douma. Their organ, the *Riech*, is with the Left on this occasion. It opposes the antiterror resolution. It says that the resolution is dishonest and hypocritical, that the object of the Right is avowedly hostile to the existence of the Douma and constitutionalism, and that the question of condemning all violence is not likely to arise. It continues:

"How, we are asked, can the Constitutional Democratic party weaken itself by voting for and passing the Rightist resolution? We answer that it will weaken itself by adopting the view of its enemies. . . . The Cadets are not going to allow either the Right or the Left to put them in a false light and resort to sophistry and pharisaism.

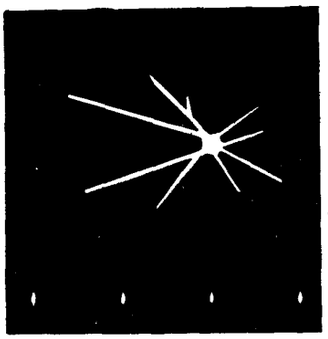
"The question may become acute at any moment, and the fate of the Douma may depend on it."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

ARE THE MARTIAN "CANALS" ILLUSIONS?

THE theory that at least some of the so-called "canals" on the surface of the planet Mars have no real existence, but are due to an optical illusion of some kind, is not new, but the explanation advanced by Prof. Andrew E. Douglass, of the University of Arizona, appears to be so. In an article in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, May), Professor Douglass admits that he formerly regarded all the markings as real, and continued to do so "until time proved that in the faintest markings astronomers failed of satisfactory agreement." He writes:

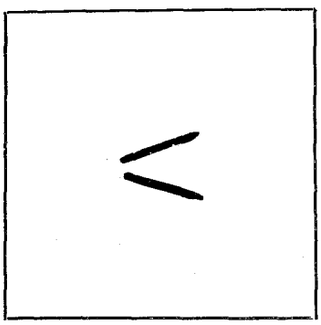


STELLAR RAYS.

"In the larger markings, and even in the larger canals, conflicts of evidence do occur, but are never troublesome. One may confidently say that such realities do exist. But with the very faint canals, whose numbers reach occasionally well into the hundreds, discordance reigns supreme, and it is frequently found that different drawings by the same artist antagonize each other across the page.

"Considerations along these lines led the writer to study seriously the origin of these inconsistent faint canals by the methods of experimental psychology, and the application of those methods has resulted in a new optical illusion and new adaptations of old and well-known phenomena, all of which apply profoundly to the case in hand. Their description and application follow."

Professor Douglass first calls our attention to the halo that may be seen around a small black spot when regarded from a distance of six or eight feet. This halo, which seems to have been discovered by Professor Douglass, he has also observed with great distinctness around the motes so often seen floating through the field of vision and attributed to minute cell-fragments near the retina. The halo is often colored and is especially fine when the mote is in front of the so-called "yellow spot" on the retina, often enclosing a zone of intensified brilliance and sometimes being surrounded by a secondary halo. Professor Douglass does not attempt to explain it further than to suggest that the cause "probably lies in the obscure reactions that change light-waves into nerve impulses."



RAYS ON A BLACK SPOT,

Obtained by screening all the pupil except the margin of the (left) side. These rays correspond to the two long rays on the left in the light figure above.

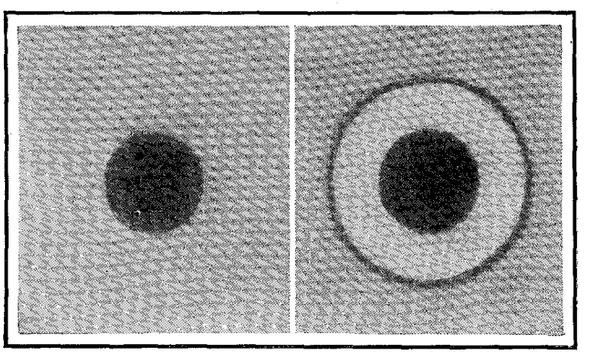
Next, the writer directs our attention to rays that may be seen about a black spot on a light ground in the same way that they appear about a bright spot on a dark ground—a star, for instance. These latter are due to irregular refraction in the eye, originating in what are known as "the stellate figures," which seem to be construction lines in the crystalline lens, developing during its growth, and becoming permanent when adult years are reached. Professor Douglass shows that they may be seen around a black spot by screening the greater part of the pupil and allowing light from the spot to pass through its margin. He says:

"This is best done by a small circular screen on the point of a needle. By slight perseverance all the principal rays seen on a star may be perceived on the black spot. These are always present in the eye, but are not commonly perceived, because they are drowned out in the lighter background, and habit compels us to disregard them."

The application of these two illusions to explain some of the alleged Martian features is made by Professor Douglass as follows:

"The ray illusion is to me a very satisfactory explanation of many faint canals radiating from those small spots on Mars, called 'lakes' or 'oases.' The only objective reality in such cases is the spot from which they start. The reader will notice that rays on opposite sides of a star are usually in line. So when two lakes or oases lie along such a line they will appear connected by a canal. . . . . .

"I believe the industrious observer has found and will find it difficult to avoid instinctively placing his head in a position favorable to producing combinations of this kind. After he has laboriously memorized the leading details, so that he may recognize what he sees, when, for an instant, Heaven vouchsafes him a brief view, he naturally has a powerful inclination always to observe in the same posture, for he finds that with a slight movement of his head his structure of fainter canals is liable to disorganization.



HALOS SEEN AROUND MOTES IN THE EYE, OUTSIDE AND WITHIN THE "YELLOW SPOT."

This insistence upon the same attitude is at once understood when we consider a larger part of the faint canals to be due to rays in the eye. . . . . .

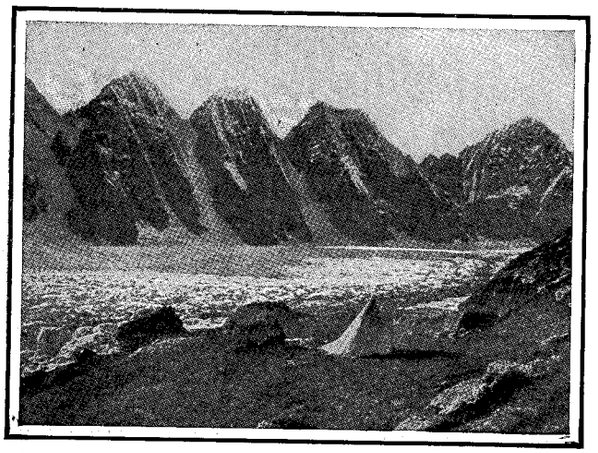
"The halo with its light area and secondary image accounts for details which have no objective reality, such as bright limbs of definite width, canals paralleling the limb or dark areas, numerous light margins along dark areas, and light areas in the midst of dark—abundantly exemplified in Schiaparelli's map of 1881-82. . . . .

"Thus in conclusion we see that there are fundamental defects in the human eye producing faint canal illusions, that these have worked serious injury to our observations in the past. . . . In the future they may be avoided chiefly by the simple expedients of varying the position of the head and using a wide range of magnifying power."

NATURAL RADIUM BATHS—The water of certain springs at Joachimsthal, Austria, possesses radio-active properties, owing to the presence in that locality of deposits of pitchblende, one of the chief sources of radium. This water, we are told by the *Revue de Chimie Industrielle*, as quoted in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 23), gives off an "emanation" of considerable power, which may be increased by passing the water through conduits containing radio-active substances. Says this paper:

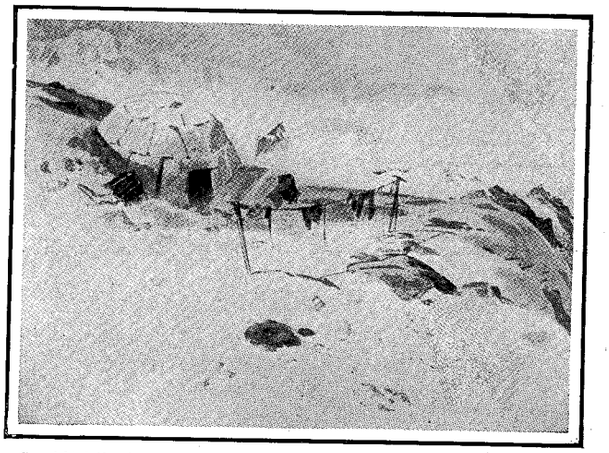
"Dr. Neusser, of Vienna, after experiments with water from the Gastein spring, which has a radio-activity of 4,000 units, finds that radio-active water is a very effective agent in cases of rheumatism and gout. Baths in the radiferous waters of Joachimsthal having given good results, a bathing establishment will be erected there."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Copyrighted, 1907, by Harper & Bros.

IN CAMP BY A GLACIER



Copyrighted, 1907, by Harper & Bros.

AN ICE-HUT CAMP IN THE CLOUDS.
Drawn by R. W. Porter.

WITH DR. COOK ON MOUNT McKINLEY.

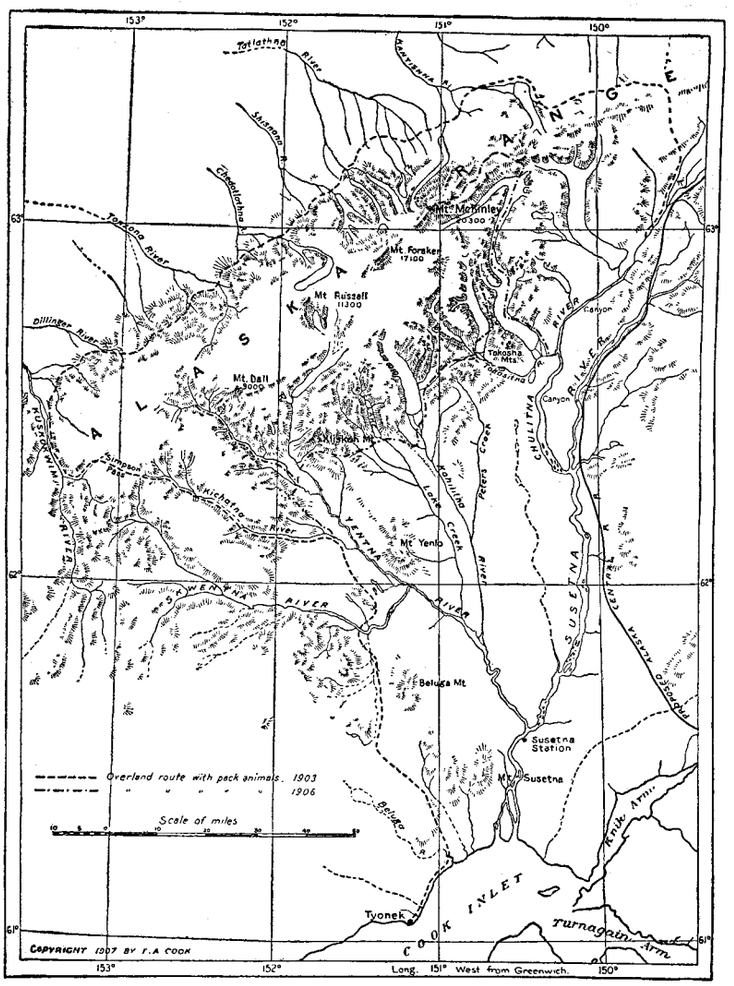
THE ASCENT OF AMERICA'S LOFTIEST PEAK

WHEN it was first reported, last fall, that Dr. Frederick A. Cook had finally succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount McKinley the news was disbelieved, even by some of his nearest associates—a tribute to the inaccessibility of our great Alaskan peak. The report, however, was true; after a long siege, during which he was compelled to acknowledge several disheartening defeats, Dr. Cook had conquered the highest mountain on this continent. In *Harper's Monthly Magazine* (New York, May) he tells the story of the contest and the victory. And at the outset he declares that North-Pole-seeking pales into insignificance before mountaineering in Alaska. He writes:

"In the prolonged expenditure of energy at high pressure this siege of Mount McKinley proved more difficult than most of the arctic projects. We were not days or weeks, but months, in desperate positions, fording icy glacial streams, pushing through thick underbrush, crossing life-sapping marshes and tundras, enduring the tortures of mosquitoes, camping on the top of windswept peaks, and being drenched from above and below with frigid waters; in snow-storms, on ice, in gloomy cañons and gulches; on ice cornices and precipices, always with torment and death before us. For danger, hardship, and maddening torture this essay of the great mid-Alaskan peak has been my worst experience. For hellish conditions and physical discomforts the North-Pole chase is, compared with Mount McKinley, tame adventure."

In recent years there have been two organized expeditions (costing together about $28,000) to ascend Mount McKinley—that of 1893, which was unsuccessful, and the successful one of last year. The issue of this latter Dr. Cook attributes largely to the simplicity and lightness of his outfit, and to the fact that the long ascent was made without guides or porters. He says:

"Our aim was to make an independent unit of each man, so that the party could be made up of two or more men as the conditions or our numbers warranted. All men were expected to carry an equal weight in their packs, and that weight was to be made up as far as possible of the entire needs for about two weeks, such as food, clothing and bedding. The things which differed radically from all other alpine enterprises were a new form of silk tent large enough for three men, weighing but three pounds and requiring no pole; a sleeping-bag which could be converted into a coat or robe, weighing five pounds; and all of the usual climbers' food was discarded for pemmican, which is made of equal quantities of beef tallow and dried beef; also erbswurst, tea, sugar, and biscuits. These biscuits were baked and dried before leaving the timber zone. With our mountain needs thus simplified, I could with one or two trustworthy companions make rapid progress up difficult slopes, over mountainous country which in the usual manner of mountaineering



Copyrighted by Dr. Cook. Courtesy of Harper & Bros.

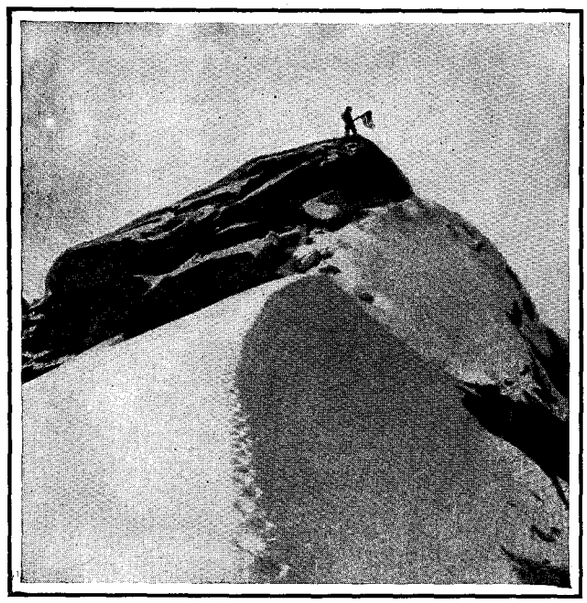
FIRST COMPLETE MAP OF THE MOUNT M'KINLEY REGION.

Drawn from data obtained in the field by Dr. Cook's expedition and from maps of the United States Geological Survey.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

would require a long train of porters and helpers, with the inevitable halts, accidents, and failures."

Dr. Cook's party set out from Seattle on May 16, 1906, and spent most of June in an attempt to climb the mountain from the southwest, which failed owing to the impossibility of getting the pack-horses through the heavy snow. July was similarly spent in a fruitless campaign against the southeastern side, only to be baffled by impracticable cliff walls. By September the party had given up all idea of reaching the top of the mountain before the next year, owing to the near approach of winter, but they determined to make one more expedition, exploring the rivers and glaciers to the east of McKinley and mapping out, if possible, a route for a future ascent. How the two were led on and on, and how, hardly daring at first to acknowledge that they were on their way to the top, they finally found themselves, on September 16, at the very summit, Dr. Cook tells in his article. This was no ordinary climb. The most thrilling tales of Alpine adventure sound tame beside the stories of days dismissed by Dr. Cook with a few words. Night after night the intrepid explorers slept in the snow



Copyrighted, 1907, by Harper & Bros.

THE FLAG ON THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT M'KINLEY, 20,300 FEET ABOVE SEA-LEVEL

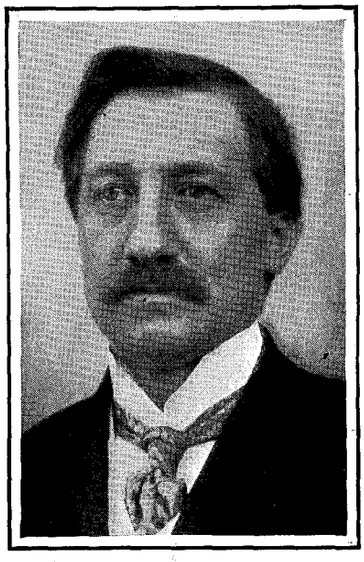
Held by Dr. Cook's companion, Edward Barrille.

and ice; once they camped in a notch cut in an almost perpendicular slope—sixty degrees, to be accurate. Says Dr. Cook:

"In this side-hill ditch we fitted ourselves securely with a view to the effects of slumber movements. For if we slipt from the ditch we would plunge thousands of feet through the clouds to the smoky depths of an arctic inferno. We wrapt ourselves in a bundle, with all of our belongings, including the tent, then lasht ourselves to the axes, which were securely driven into the ice. The fine snow drifted down our necks and into the cracks of the dug-out, but we did not dare to move for fear the snow would fill the gap, crowd us out, and we would be left to hold on to the axes to stay us from a death plunge.

"Avalanches thundered down from both sides at close range. The night was very long and stormy. There were frequent rifts in the clouds, through which we saw clusters of stars framed by silvery films of vapor—beautiful pictures in the retrospect, but we were then not in a humor to appreciate the glories of our outlook. We were interested more in the break of day and in the chances of getting to a place of greater security. The thought of going to the top of the mountain was dispelled by the misery of that awful night. We were too tightly bundled to disagree actively, tho we spent wakeful hours in mild arguments. We agreed, however, on two points—we must hold on, freeze to the ice, if possible, and with the first light take to the low country. But with the break of day, with its fetching polar glory, all of this disheartening note of abandonment and danger changed. Now our determination to retreat resolved itself into a resolution to go to the top."

It was not until two days after this—the seventh day of the climb, that the summit was reached. Dr. Cook tells us that the last night of the climb was one of great restlessness. The two were camped at an altitude above the summit of Mount St. Elias. The arctic circle was within sight, and the temperature remained uniformly 16° below zero. The climbers breathed heavily, and their hearts "labored like gas-engines in trouble." He goes on:



DR. FREDERICK A. COOK,

The first to ascend Mount McKinley.

"The circulation was so deprest that it was impossible to dispel the sense of chilliness. Increased clothing or bed-covers did not seem to make much difference. The best thing to meet the shivers was hot tea. The alcohol-lamp was not a success at this altitude. But with a good deal of nursing we succeeded in melting snow enough for our drinks. The water boiled at a point so low that the tea was weak and never too hot. Indeed, if we desired the real flavor of the tea, it was necessary to eat the tea-leaves. . . . .

"During most of this ascent we were in frosty shadows which pierced to the bone, but when we did rise into the direct sunbeams there was a distinct warm sensation. Ten feet away, however, in another shadow, the air was as cold as during the frigid night. The sunbeams seemed to pass through the air without leaving behind a trace of heat, as does an electric spark through space.

"One hundred steps and then a halt, leaning on our ice-axes to rest. Another hundred steps, and another halt to gape for breath, and so on in our weary efforts to rise. The last few hundred feet of the ascent so reduced our physical powers that we dropt onto the snow, completely exhausted, gasping for breath. We had gone so near the limit of human endurance that we did not appreciate the proud moments of the hard-earned success. Glad enough were we to pull the eider-down robes about us, and allow our thumping, overworked hearts, as well as our lungs laboring in less than half an atmosphere, to catch up. We puffed and puffed, and after a while the sickening thump under the left fifth rib became less noticeable. Breath came and went easier, and then the call of the top was again uppermost. It was an awful task, however, to pick ourselves up out of the deep snow and set the unwilling muscles to work pulling up our legs of stone. The mind was fixt on the glitter of the

Copyrighted, 1907, by Harper & Bros.

CAMPING ON A SIXTY-DEGREE SLOPE.

Sketched from description by R. W. Porter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

summit, but the motive force was not in harmony with this ambition. I shall never forget, however, the notable moments when the rope became taut with a nervous pull and we crept impatiently over the heaven-scraped granite toward the top.

"We stood up under a black sky so low that we felt as if we could nearly touch it. We had reached the top. What a task! Without the aid of guides we had at last reached our goal. Almost unconsciously our hands were locked, with a look of satisfaction at each other; not a word nor a yell was uttered. We had not the breath to spare. It was September 16, 1906, ten o'clock in the morning, the temperature —16°; the altitude 20,391 feet. . . . Here, under our feet, was the top of the continent, the north pole of our ambitions, probably the coldest spot on earth, and we were the most miserable of men at a time when we should have been elated."

The descent, Dr. Cook tells us in conclusion, was less difficult; but even this took four days. As one result of this series of explorations, during which the great peak, or rather system of peaks, was circumambulated as well as ascended, the first accurate map was made of this region, which is certainly one of the most interesting in the entire territory of the United States.

"WEIGHING THE SOUL"

So much has been published in the daily press regarding the experiments described under this sensational title, that it is a relief to see a definite and authoritative statement regarding these experiments—in what they consisted, where and when they were performed, and by whom, and how his results are explained by the experimenter. These facts, in which the newspaper accounts were singularly deficient, are furnished by an article written by the experimenter, Dr. Duncan MacDougall, of Haverhill, Mass., and published simultaneously in *American Medicine* and *The Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research* (New York, May), and also by a number of letters printed in the latter publication. It appears that the first determination of the weight of a dying person was made by Dr. MacDougall as early as April, 1901, and that he has repeated the test whenever opportunity offered since that time. He is sure that he has established "a loss of substance from the body, not accounted for by known channels of loss," occurring either at or just after death, and amounting to from ⅜ ounce up to 1½ ounces. He believes that this is caused by the abstraction of something that he calls "soul-substance." In a letter to Dr. Richard Hodgson, written in 1901, he says, in response to a suggestion of the latter, that the soul must resemble the ether rather than ponderable matter:

DR. DUNCAN MACDOUGALL,

Whose recent experiments on the weight of human bodies immediately before and immediately after death have started the stories to the effect that the soul of man has weight.

"I think we are more justified in assuming that that which is the container of the totality of the psychic functions, including consciousness and personality, and still persisting after the death of our bodies, is much more likely to be a material, organically linked with the body, than the hypothetical, yet necessary ether-substance, which has never been demonstrated to be a necessary part of our living organism, altho necessary to our ideas of space and the action of energy, interplanetary and interstellar."

Scientific interest evidently attaches rather to the accuracy of Dr. MacDougall's experiments than to his theories of soul-substance. He laments greatly the premature publicity given to his researches, which he fears will now put an end to the possibility of carrying them further. Even in the six cases where he was able to weigh a dying person he had much trouble with hospital officials and others. Fifteen dogs, treated in the same manner, showed no appreciable loss of weight at death. Dr. MacDougall says in his article:

"If it is definitely proven that there is in the human being a loss of substance at death not accounted for by known channels of loss, and that such loss of substance does not occur in the dog, as my experiments would seem to show, then we have here a physiological difference between the human and the canine at least and probably between the human and all other forms of animal life.

"I am aware that a large number of experiments would require to be made before the matter can be proven beyond any possibility of error, but if further and sufficient experimentation proves that there is a loss of substance occurring at death and not accounted for by known channels of loss, the establishment of such a truth can not fail to be of the utmost importance."

In an article by Hereward Carrington, also published in *The Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*, we read:

"It has very frequently been asserted that this experiment has been tried, and in Hibbert's 'Life and Energy' will be found a chapter entitled 'Is Life Matter?' in which this question is considered, and the author comes to the immediate conclusion that life is not matter owing to this very fact—that the dead body does not weigh less than the same body alive. I am unaware of any first-hand accounts of such a series of experiments having been made, however, and it would be amusing if it should turn out that such experiments never had been made—after science has stated so dogmatically for so many years that the question had already been settled past all dispute!"

Mr. Carrington quotes instances of apparent mysterious losses and gains of weight by living persons, which certainly can not be accounted for by any soul-substance hypothesis. His concluding paragraph states the matter as it will probably appear to most intelligent persons. In it he says:

"While . . . I think that Dr. MacDougall has certainly made some most interesting and important discoveries, and that further experiment along these lines is greatly to be desired, we can not hold out much hope that we shall, by such means, ever demonstrate that the human soul weighs an ounce—even tho the reality of the losses be proved. The conditions attendant upon death are so little known, and the human organism is subject to such queer variations in weight, even when alive, that many and positive proofs will have to be forthcoming before his interpretation of the facts—even tho they themselves should be established—can be accepted by science."

A NEW USE FOR CONCRETE—The recent successful use of concrete for repairing breaks in the hull of a sunken steamer is noted in *The Industrial World* (Collinwood, Ohio, March), which credits its facts to *The Iron Age*. Says this paper:

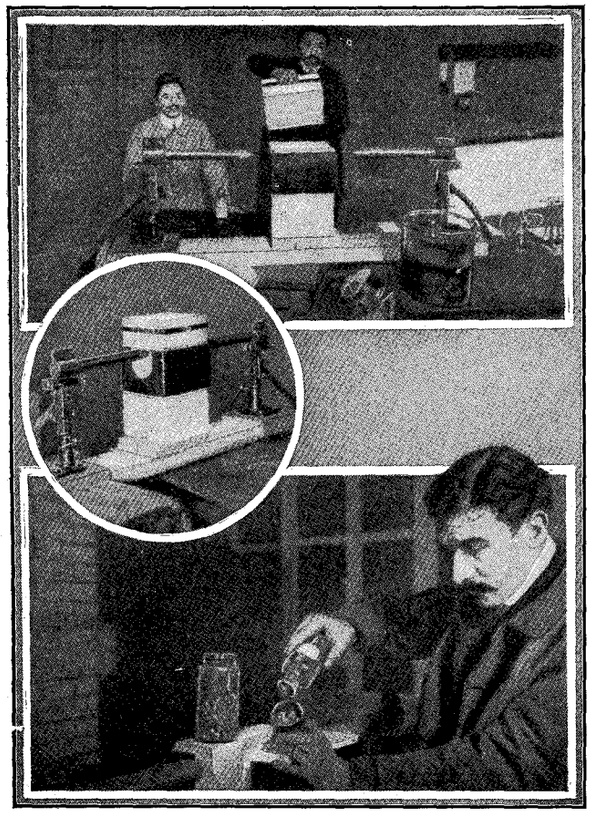
"The scheme was successfully tried upon the steamer *George W. Elder*, which was sunk in the Columbia River over two years ago, and remained under water many months. The boat struck on a jagged rock, which stove several holes in her iron hull; the principal one, about 80 feet from the bow, measured 35 feet in each direction. Through this enormous gap the rock projected into the hold for nearly 11 feet. A bulkhead was built by divers forward of the break, and another aft, and two more aft of the engine-room. Heavy canvas was then placed over the rock which projected up into the ship, and concrete was placed over the canvas until a heavy covering had been obtained. This was supported against the outside water pressure by a concrete beam athwart the hold, measuring 18 x 48 inches and 38 feet long. The concrete was mixt and placed under water by divers, the cement

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

being sent down a chute in sacks and the stone in a box. Other smaller breaks having been similarly treated, the water was pumped out of the hold, and the vessel floated and towed 40 miles to a dry dock. One of the problems connected with concluding the operations involved the relation between the capacity of the pumps, which were discharging the water from the hold, and the flow through leaks developing around the huge cement cone, and at other points in the hull which had been severely strained by the action of the current during the sixteen months of submersion. By the terms of the contract under which the salvage operations were undertaken, the successful wreckers received $30,000, as against nothing in case of failure. The original owners had sold the wreck for $10,400, and as the cost of repairs was about $20,000, the outlay of the buyer amounted to about $60,000. After the ship was ready again for service, an offer of $160,000 was made for her."

"TRANSCENDENTAL COOKERY"

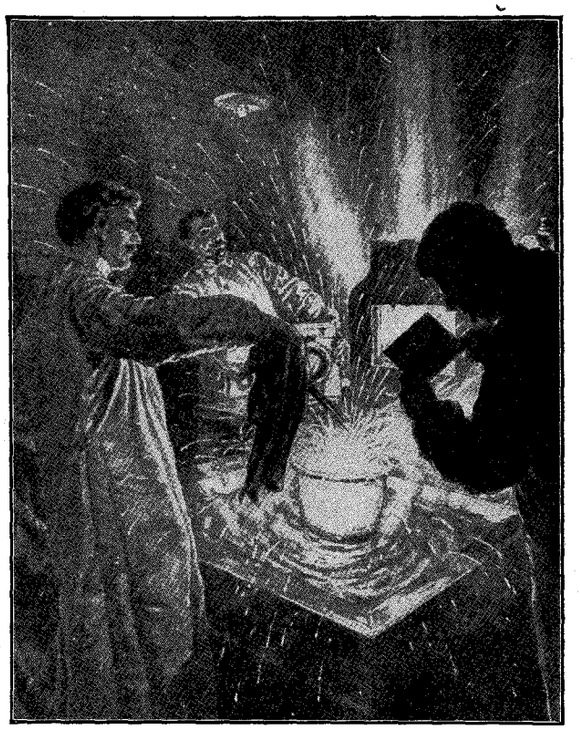
THE above title, which is applied by a writer in *Je Sais Tout* (Paris) to the making of diamonds in the electric furnace, alone justifies, as the product of an ingenious phrase-maker, a



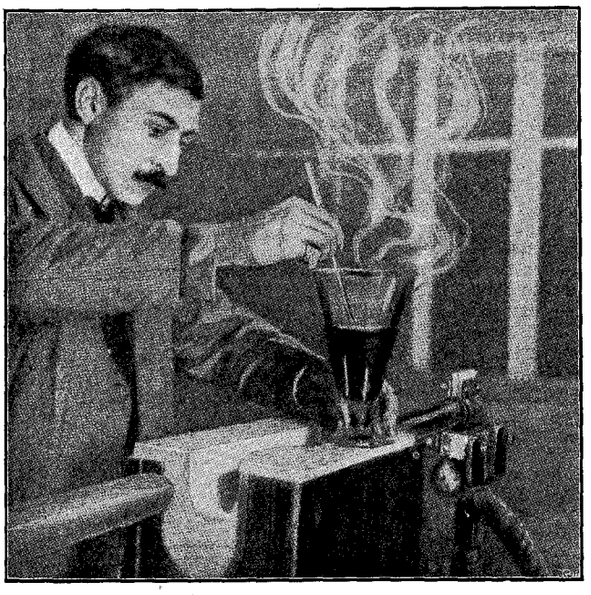
"TRANSCENDENTAL COOKERY."
Mixing the substances to be "cooked" into diamonds, and putting them into the furnace.

mention of his article. The processes that he describes have been more than once detailed in these columns, but his illustrations are so interesting that we are justified in briefly recapitulating them. It will be remembered also that the inventor of this process of diamond-manufacture in the laboratory was Henri Moissan, the distinguished French chemist who has just died. In the illustrations we see the chemists mixing iron and sugar-charcoal in a cupel of glazed earthenware and placing it in the electric furnace, then plunging the molten mass into water with a grand display of fireworks, and finally dissolving the resulting mass in acids to recover the minute crystals of diamond formed in its interior by the combined action of the intense heat of the electric furnace and the enormous pressure due to the sudden cooling. The same processes avail to produce other precious stones, and in the case of some of them the results are commercially important. Says the writer:

"This exact reproduction of a substance by means of its constituent elements is called synthesis. The synthesis of the diamond is thus an accomplished fact, but in practise that of rubies and sapphires, obtained by analogous processes, is much more advanced, especially that of rubies. When taken from the furnace, fine synthetic rubies are very small, but a method has been found of melting them together so intimately that we may thus obtain superb stones whose fabrication can be detected only by micro-



PLUNGING THE MOLTEN MASS INTO WATER, TO BE COOLED.



DISSOLVING THE DIAMONDS WITH ACID.

scopic examination. Connoisseurs value these stones much lower than rubies from the mines, but with the naked eye no one can tell the 'reconstructed' from the mineralogical ruby."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE PREACHER'S TEMPTATION TO BE AN EDITOR

THE temptation most potent to the preacher of the twentieth century is to follow the devices of the modern editor. He is led into this temptation, says Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, by the editor himself, who "has transformed the magazine into a pulpit from which he thunders, in selected articles and essays, against what he conceives to be the evils of his day." Since the pulpit is thus powerfully instructed, it seems only natural for the preacher to think he has hitherto limited his field of activity far too narrowly, and he branches out in the manner which the pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle thus indicates in *The Methodist Review* (May-June):

"He is tempted to be an editor, to make his topics sound like headlines; a magazine manager, his sermons magazine essays; a social reformer, a settlement worker, a Young Men's Christian Association organizer and hustler; a son of thunder, hurling thunderbolts at social evils; a professor of ethics, passing judgment on social panaceas and movements; a lecturer, stringing together jewels and glass beads picked up in his saunterings through the fields of science, philosophy, and history; a sort of mouthpiece on whose lips there shall come to expression on the Lord's Day the fascinating things which have filled men's minds through the week out of which they have just come. No other man can wander so easily from his province as the preacher. The fences are low, and if he steps over them no one but God will speak to him about his indiscretion. Every man in the community except the preacher is bound with hoops of steel to the task which heaven has assigned him. The physician must practise medicine and keep close to his patients, the lawyer must practise law and keep close to his clients, the editor must gather news and keep close to his subscribers, the teacher must teach and keep close to his pupils, the banker must keep close to his money, the business man must be loyal to his business; but the preacher can leave his work and flit like a bee from field to field, gathering nectar from a thousand flowers, and he himself may think he is making honey when in fact he is only buzzing."

REV. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D.,
Who sees "every man in the community except the preacher bound with hoops of steel to the task which heaven has assigned him."

The "buzzing" preachers who are moved to treat all manner of "magazine" subjects because of the prevalent conviction that the preacher should be "a social agitator, a political reformer, a man who stands before the community as the sworn antagonist of every form of social wrong" are reminded that their day furnishes a social environment different only in matter, and not in manner, from the day of Christ's preaching. "The people of his day wanted him to do everything," says Dr. Jefferson. "That was their conception of the Messiah." Further:

"The air was filled with questions, political, social, economic, ecclesiastical, but he refused to touch them, so eager was he to say just one word more about God. Evils lifted their hoary heads on every side—slavery, Roman tyranny, the social evil, false customs, economic tragedies—but he never lifted a hand to strike them. So narrow was he, so blind was he! Men were hot in their discussion of problems. No age ever had more problems than his. But to him there was only one fundamental problem, and that was the problem of sin, and he had time for the discussion of none other. The estrangement of the heart from God—that to him was the root of all tragedies. A will fixt in rebellion against the good Father—that was the fountain of all the world's woes. All problems of all kinds got their complications from the estranged heart, and all tragedies got their blackness from the mind that had become darkened by going away from God, and he had nothing to say about secondary problems and subordinate evils because his eyes were fixt on the one plague-spot of humanity—a will disobedient to the good God. Such a line of action on his part was of course disappointing. It was even exasperating. The intellectual people of his day had no use for him. Men of acumen and large mental grasp smiled at the poor peasant telling people little stories about God. Men of patriotic fervor, alive to the needs of the day, sneered at him because he did not fall in with their plans and adopt their panaceas. To all practical men who believed in grappling with problems and suggesting solutions he was a visionary, a fool. It did seem visionary, so much talking about God."

Even such modern critics as Strauss, Mill, and Mazzini fail to understand Jesus, says Dr. Jefferson, "because they forget that he was a preacher, and that a preacher, to be successful, must keep himself within his province"—

"The German Strauss is offended because Jesus allows the life of the family to fall into the background, is neutral toward the state, rejects property, and passes all the esthetic intents of the world unnoticed. John Stuart Mill declares his gospel is not sufficient as a rule of action, and must be supplemented by instructions drawn from non-Christian sources. The Italian Mazzini thinks his heart was all right, but his intellect deficient because he took no interest in the great ideals of political liberty and national progress which made the nineteenth century glorious."

Christ consciously and stedfastly limited the field of his activity, says Dr. Jefferson, and so was able to say at last, "I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do." If he carved out his work with such clean-cut edges, the writer remarks, it may be that his example was designed "to save us from the tragedy of attempting things to which we have not been called." The ideal which Dr. Jefferson sets for the preacher is one which suggests something of a glorified medievalism. We read:

"Do you not think that the name of God would be more glorious in the hearts of men to-day, and the kingdom of heaven would have wider limits on the earth, if all who have been ordained to preach the Gospel had only been willing to confine themselves to the one task assigned them? I like to think that a preacher should talk differently from any other man in the community; that a sermon should be unlike any other discourse known among men. I like to think that a Christian church should be different in atmosphere from any other building built by man. Public worship, so I think, ought to have a different tone from the tone of society or the street. On going into the house of God one should know at once that it is not a lecture-hall, a reform-club meeting-place, a professor's class-room, a newspaper office, the rendezvous of a literary or musical society. There ought to be in the air a mystical something which awes the heart and impels it to look upward. There ought to be something there which makes one feel like saying, 'This is none other than the house of God; this is the gate of heaven.' And it is the preacher who must be foremost in creating this atmosphere."

The Monitor (Rom. Cath., Newark, N. J.), in commenting on the lament constantly appearing in Protestant journals over the dearth in church attendance, observes somewhat similarly:

"Perhaps the spiritual leaders of our separated brethren make a mistake in striving too much after novelty. Perhaps the people, especially the men part, may prefer the teachings drawn from the everlasting and inexhaustible Gospel of Christ; the daily papers can supply all necessary comment and criticism on passing events. Sincerity is a much better heart-mover than sensationalism, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the true preacher will impart to his hearers the thoughts and ideals and resolves that move himself. 'If you wish me to weep, you yourself must shed tears.'

"Two generations ago one of the most peaceful and Christian parishes in Ireland, and that is saying a good deal, was a village near Mitchellstown, County Cork. The aged pastor had been in charge for over half a century, and he was never known to preach but the same sermon in all that time. Every Sunday, after the Gospel, he turned to his people and said solemnly to them, in the old Gaelic: 'Brethren, avoid the evil, and do the good.' This fact is historical, and it is also historical that this parish was called the parish of saints, where a lawyer would starve, a judge throw up his position in sheer disgust, and a jail collapse through dry rot."

SPIRITUAL ASPECTS OF DR. AKED

DR. CHARLES FREDERIC AKED, the new pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, has an opportunity for service which seems almost supreme. In saying this a writer in *Zion's Herald* (Methodist, Boston) also calls attention to the fact that "on both sides of the water there have been mingled feelings concerning the association of such an independent as Dr. Aked with a church dominated, as men perhaps wrongfully think, by the peculiar commercial type which in the public thought rules in this church." It is not impossible, the writer continues, "that this knight-errant of the people has not reckoned upon the tenacity and crushing strength of these toils, in the power of which he is placing himself." Friends in England, it is said, "have sent him away with warning; and even those here who wish him well have not been able wholly to suppress the smile of ironical amusement." The writer believes Dr. Aked will win, because "he is bold, but not blind. He is frank, but not stupid. Where the confusion ends he may not see, but he knows where it begins. He has never been accused of trimming."

Photo by G. G. Rockwood, New York.

REV. CHARLES FREDERIC AKED, D.D.,

The new pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, who has awakened an extraordinary amount of popular interest.

Recalling the coming from foreign parts of Dr. John Hall, Dr. W. M. Taylor, and Dr. E. Walpole Warren, the writer remarks that "for some reason popular interest has been rather more widely stirred by the coming of Dr. Aked than in the case of these and the other noble men who have given such luster to the American pulpit and have achieved a permanent place among the personal forces which have through the years been building up the Christian Church in the New World." In part the explanation of this interest is to be found in Dr. Aked's personality, which is set forth in these words:

"He is alive, alert, creative, and fearless. Secular papers have photographed him in rather high lights, and he has himself complained that he has been set down as a reformer rather than as what he is first, last, and always—a preacher of the Gospel of Christ. But he attracts men of action by his ceaseless energy, and men of thought by the candor of his intellectual life. He is warm and generous in feeling, and all his powers are evidently, without hesitation as to consequences, at the call of the suffering, the belated, and the oppressed everywhere and at any time. He declares that he intensely dislikes strife, but he has shown during his sixteen years in Pembroke Baptist Chapel in Liverpool that that dislike has never prevented his pleading the cause of the needy or attacking vice, crime, greed, cruelty, injustice, wherever the fight would be more effective than the argument. Americans can forgive him without serious reserve for his unpopularity at times with the administration of her Majesty's Government. For the atrocity of the Armenian massacres and the injustice of the Boer war, concerning both of which he cried aloud, stirred an indignation here which probably found no parallel throughout the world. His career has shown him to be a man who takes his convictions seriously enough to act upon them. It is quite clear that he has been unable to accept the principle which is not infrequently emphasized by ministers on both sides of the sea, that the preaching of the Gospel ends with the sermon, and that responsibility for the effective spread of the truth ceases when, on Sunday nights, the electric lights are turned off and the church doors are locked. His consciousness includes the world as well as the body of believers. He preaches, that the Gospel may win, not only that it may be heard."

THE "STIGMATA" EXPLAINED

RESEARCH and investigation have done much to induce or confirm belief in miracles and in the ecclesiastical legends of the middle ages, so that we are enabled to see nothing impossible in such extranatural occurrences as the levitation of Marie d'Oignies, or the appearance of a double of St. Francis Xavier. These phenomena are admitted to be credible by men like Flammarion and Lombroso. Such incidents are credited by many scientific investigators. And now in the *Revue des deux Mondes* (Paris) the so-called miraculous stigmata which appeared on the bodies of many Christian mystics are seriously discust, with a view to explication, by Mr. Georges Dumas. The appearance of these stigmata or "marks of the Lord Jesus" has been testified to by many trustworthy witnesses, and may be rationally and scientifically accounted for, declares this writer. He particularly dwells upon the case of St. Francis d'Assisi, and describes what in the language of the mystics are styled stigmata as "the marks and pains which certain mystics have borne and felt on the same parts of the body in which Jesus was wounded from the time of his condemnation to his death. These stigmata corresponded with the wounds made by the crown of thorns, by the scourging, by the weight of the cross on the shoulder, and by the nails of crucifixion."

After a night spent in meditating on the passion, such marks appeared on the body of St. Francis. Thomas of Celano, author of "Dies Iræ," and biographer of Francis, of whom he was an early follower, speaks of these marks in the following circumstantial terms:

"The hands and feet of Francis were pierced in the middle by nails. The heads of these nails, round and black, appeared on the palms of the hands and the instep of the feet, the points appeared on the other side. His right side was as if pierced by a spear, and blood frequently flowed from the wound."

Mr. Dumas not only believes in the reality of these marks, but attempts to account for their appearance on neuropathological and scientific principles. They furnish an example, he says, of the effect of the mind upon the body, and are paralleled by certain cases of hysteria and neurosis amply recorded in medical literature. He says that Petrarch the poet and St. Francis de Salles years ago gave this explanation of them. As for the pains with which the appearance of the stigmata was accompanied he remarks:

"The sufferings which these stigmata occasion to the subject are more easily explained than the stigmata themselves, and do not differ in origin from the innumerable varieties of burning pains, cutting, darting, and tormenting pangs, which are easily called up by suggestion in the case of many neuropaths. If the parts of the body affected remain painful after the mystic ecstasy is over, if the slightest touch causes agony, we understand too well

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

what influence can be exercised upon the body by concentrated thought to doubt how the idea of crucifixion, long dwelt upon, would produce a sensible result on the subject. The fact, rare and strange as it is, that external indications of the pain are visible and material, is yet explainable."

The stigmata are not self-inflicted, he declares, but are the result of self-suggestion or self-hypnotism. He cites the memoirs of many physicians in illustration of his statement. Physicians have by hypnotic suggestion produced effects exactly analogous to the case of St. Francis d'Assisi. To quote further:

"Doctors Bourru and Burot, professors in the Rochefort Medical School, cite a case in which they caused a sweat of blood to appear, by their mere hypnotic suggestion, in a hysterical patient. One day one of these experimenters traced his name with a blunt probe on both arms of the patient and said to him: 'This evening, at four o'clock, you must go to sleep, and must bleed on the lines which I have just traced.' When the evening came the characters on one arm stood out in relief, and were studded with drops of blood. . . . Doctors Binet and Ferét, who report many similar cases in their work on 'Animal Magnetism,' relate that at the Salpêtrière hospital Dr. Charcot has constantly by suggestion produced burns on the bodies of those hypnotized. It will really be allowed that if hypnotic suggestion has such power over hysterical patients as to produce paralysis and muscular contractions, it must also have considerable power over the mysterious phenomena of nutrition, circulation, and secretion, and can not only call up the lesions of the skin to which neuropaths are in this way especially susceptible, but can also localize them at such exact points of the body as the experimenter selects. Now if hypnotic suggestion can produce such effects on the phenomena of physical life, the explanation of the stigmata furnished by these cases is probably the right one."

The stigmata, he concludes, are the result of a fixt idea of the mind when concentrated on the vision of the crucifixion of Christ under intense emotion. By hypnotic suggestion the mystic himself, desiring to be united with Christ in suffering and specific wounds, transfers the marks on hands, feet, and side to his own body.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO DECREASE SUNDAY EXCURSIONS—A growing demand for the arrest of the Sunday excursion is noted by *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York). Students of religious conditions in England, it avers, are concerned over a notable decline in the matter of Sunday observance and family worship, "and with much unanimity find a chief cause of the lessened attendance at church and the weakened religious influence of the home to be the popular week-end excursions offered by the railroads." Similar conditions attributable to the same cause are noted in this country. *The Christian Intelligencer* deals with the subject in these words:

"In this country it is certain that the Sunday excursion is productive of like results. It converts the Lord's Day into a mere holiday, and increasing numbers are led to spend the day of God-given rest in a way which yields weariness rather than refreshment, and deprives the soul of the appointed means of spiritual benefit. It is gratifying to note on the part of some railroads a disposition to arrest this evil, and thus give to their employees a rest day, as well as remove the temptation to Sunday dissipation from the public by a discontinuance of excursion rates and trains on that day. In Virginia, at a conference between representatives of a number of railroads and an interdenominational church commission, the railway people agreed to the discontinuance of Sunday-excursion rates in the future. It is expected that a legislative bill will be secured in line with this agreement, and that along with the prohibition of cheap rates on Sunday, the State Corporation Commission will be given authority to indicate what trains are necessary to be operated on that day. Such a movement throughout all the States would be, we believe, of advantage to the railroads, as well as the public, and would remove a chief provocation to Sunday desecration."

A CHURCH ATHLETIC LEAGUE

CHURCH athletic associations, especially those taking the form of organizations for military drill, have so multiplied in England that religious journals have been discussing the wisdom of curtailment. In America, however, we are apprised of efforts toward propagation instead of repression. It is likely, states a writer in the New York *Times* (May 5), that a national organization to encourage in other cities the work now prosecuted in New York by the Church Athletic League will soon be formed. The present membership of the league embraces fifteen church clubs, of various denominations and barring none. We are informed by *The Times* that Bishop Greer, Dr. Rainsford, Dr. Parkhurst, and several Catholic prelates are keenly interested in the success of the league. "Its non-sectarianism," we read, "is extended in some of the clubs to their individual members—St. Bartholomew's, for instance, accepting any man of good character, irrespective of his religion. St. George, on the other hand, is limited strictly to members of that parish. So throughout the list. The total membership engaged in athletic competition includes upward of three thousand members. All the various clubs are represented in the government of the league, and it welcomes outside organizations who wish to join it and are affiliated with any church." The idea of the league is "to encourage wholesome athletic contests among amateurs, strictly enforcing amateur laws, discouraging all unfair and pernicious influences that occasionally afflict athletics, and working steadily for pure sport for sport's sake." The article in question continues in this vein:

"In the five years in which the Church Athletic League has been in existence it has been unqualifiedly successful. From a general standpoint its influence has been most beneficial in stimulating interest in the various parish organizations maintained to develop the social side of church life. It has proved attractive in drawing into these social clubs young men who might otherwise find them uninteresting. The influences surrounding them there have been helpful, no matter in what surroundings their home lives may have been cast. The testimony of all the leading church authorities has been highly commendatory of the general benefits of the league's work, both physiologically, mentally, and morally, and they have been most anxious to foster and encourage the extension of the league's activities.

"Athletically the league has been important without being especially spectacular. It matters not whether champions are developed by an organization of the kind as long as interesting competitions are held which will enlist a large number of competitors and encourage a number of men to take up some regular athletic work. Indeed, the organizations that have many champions are often stunted by discouraging the less able contestants, who would otherwise enter competitions. It happens that the Church League, for an organization of its size, scope, and opportunities, has been fairly successful in developing men who have been able to rank well in general athletic competitions, especially in the three lines of sport in which it has been especially active—that is, in track athletics, boxing, and wrestling. It has encouraged competition in these branches of sport, especially because it has believed that these are primarily the sports, when properly conducted under strict supervision, which are most beneficial to the young men."

A disposition is noted in some quarters to wonder at the encouragement given to boxing by the church. Of this the writer says:

"Boxing has been degraded by professional influences, and under proper restrictions commends itself to every thoughtful man who has any experience in athletics whatever. No organization could have been more careful to avoid anything that savored of the professional influence. The danger of the sport, however, unfortunately, caused the death of a boy at the St. Bartholomew's Club in spite of every precaution to prevent such a catastrophe. It was accident pure and simple, but the boy died from a blow struck by a St. George boxer, and in consequence the sport has since been forbidden in both of these clubs. How to gain the benefits of boxing and still guard against its dangers is a mighty hard problem. Its moral evils have been successfully eliminated throughout the Church League."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART

THE LEADER OF THE "KAIL-YARD" SCHOOL

"IAN MACLAREN," who has been recognized as the author of "the finest, if not the richest and most various, of what has been called with some depreciation the kail-yard school' of Scotch writing," died last week at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. His success as a writer of fiction, as the New York *Tribune* notes, came to him suddenly and without previous literary effort, when he was about forty-four years old. Dr. Robertson Nicoll, editor of *The British Weekly* (London), called out from their author the sketches of Scottish life and character published under the title "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." They excited notice in Dr. Nicoll's paper and were immensely successful when published in 1894. Of their author, who was the Rev. John Watson of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, the Springfield *Republican* speaks:

"Dr. Watson was a Scot of the Scots, tho born in England; his father was Lowland, his mother Highland; the one was an elder of the Free Church, the other a Moderatist, the liberal element in the Established Church of Scotland. Out of his blended heredity and his environment as preacher came his break into literature, a matter of uncommon success not anticipated by himself, for while he had written a story or two which showed a gift of narrative and characterization, the great popularity of 'The Bonnie Brier Bush' was a surprize. It sold a hundred thousand copies the first year, and in Scotland, England, and the United States he was famous. That and the sequel to the Drumtochty annals, with their admirable *Dr. Weelum MacLure*, remain his living books. These were the works of 'Ian Maclaren,' and he kept separate the fiction and the preaching of his books, publishing many religious writings which really owed their own acceptance by the people to the charm of his Scottish character depictions—the warm and homely humanity which made him dear and brought in its wake that quick appreciation of the similar qualities which are found in everything he has written or talked."

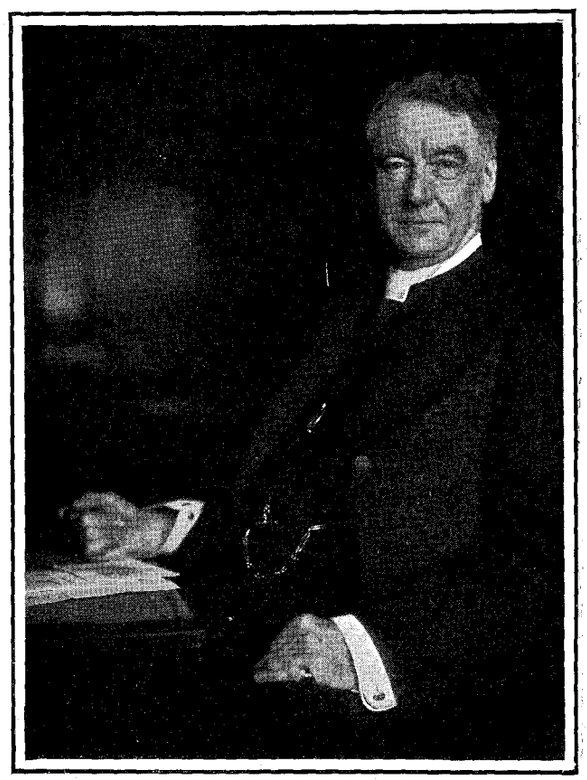
The main facts in Dr. Watson's life are thus given by *The Republican*:

"John Watson was born at Morningtree, Essex, England, in 1850, where his father was living as a civil engineer. When he was four years old his parents removed to Perth, and later to Stirling and Edinburgh, where John was entered in the university in 1866, when he was sixteen. Among his friends there were Henry Drummond, whose influence has been so great; the scholar George Adam Smith, Dr. James Stalker, and Rev. D. M. Ross, of Dundee, who formed the 'Gaiety Club,' which is still in lively existence. He knew Robert Louis Stevenson, but not so intimately, and he attended the ministry of Dr. Horatius Bonar, whose many hymns will preserve his name. After the university he went to the New College in Edinburgh, and later to Tübingen, Germany; he began his service as minister as assistant to Rev. Dr. J. H. Wilson, of the Barclay Church, Edinburgh, but was in 1875 ordained minister of the church at Logiealmond, Perthshire, which he afterward made famous as Drumtochty. He stayed there, however, but three years, when he became minister of a new Presbyterian church in Sefton Park, being then twenty-eight years old, and already known as a brilliant and popular preacher. Here he remained until 1905, constantly growing in ability, influence, and fame. His personality was not striking, but it was winning, and he had from the beginning an enviable place in the love of his fellow men, which will long remain in memory.

"The tale of his literary output is not greater in the way of fiction than in the way of religious thought and ethical guidance. Among his books following 'The Bonnie Brier Bush' are its sequel, 'The Days of Auld Lang Syne,' 'Kate Carnegie and Those Ministers,' 'A Doctor of the Old School,' 'Afterward, and Other Stories,' 'Rabbi Saunderson,' 'Young Barbarians,' 'His Majesty Baby.' In the other line, as John Watson's, are 'The Upper Room,' 'The Mind of the Master,' 'The Cure of Souls,' 'The Potter's Wheel,' 'Companions of the Sorrowful Way,' 'The Life of the Master,' 'Doctrines of Grace,' 'The Homely Virtues,' 'The Inspiration of Faith,' 'Church Folks,' and others. Dr. Watson visited this country in 1896, being invited to deliver the Lyman Beecher lectures on preaching at Yale University, which were published as 'The Cure of Souls.' He was again a guest in America this year. . . . He arrived in New York City February 9, and the next day preached in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and had been listened to in other cities. On April 23 he was attacked with tonsillitis. . . . The cause of his death was blood-poisoning, now called autoinfection."

POETS WITHOUT HONOR

THE poets of the present generation are not much more fortunate than those of an earlier time who had to die to be appreciated. So great a man of letters as Ambassador James Bryce seems vague on the subject of the very existence of the American



REV. JOHN WATSON ("Ian Maclaren"),
Who forms with J. M. Barrie and S. R. Crockett what is known as the "kail-yard" school of literature.

poet, and, among the English, ventures to name only Mr. Swinburne and Mr. William Watson. His question "Who are your poets?" put to a representative of the New York *Times* (April 29) has attracted a good deal of comment. Mr. Bryce used a tone that seemed wistful in saying that "however much we enjoy and prize the old singers, new ones are needed to express the ever-changing attitude of man to nature and life." Therefore nothing is more important, he declares, "than that each generation and each land should have its own poets. Each oncoming tide of life, each age, requires and needs men of lofty thought who shall dream and sing for it, who shall gather up its tendencies and formulate its ideals and voice its spirit, proclaiming its duties and awaking its enthusiasm, through the high authority of the poet and the art of his verse." Mr. Henry M. Alden, editor of *Harper's Magazine*, answers Mr. Bryce's doubts with his customary optimistic spirit. He suggests that Mr. Bryce does not even know the capacities of his own country when he limits its present poetic productiveness to William Watson. Why, asks Mr. Alden,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"does he not name Rudyard Kipling as at least the equal with Watson? And then there is Alfred Noyes, who is deserving a place with these masters." Of our own supply Mr. Alden, whose words are quoted in a symposium in the New York *Times* (May 4), indulges in these reflections:

"No American magazine editor is likely to despair of poets to come, so far as the number of them is concerned. They come in swarming battalions; and editors, sharing Mr. Bryce's feeling as to the necessity of new poets to each new generation, and also appreciating the never-extinguished desire of readers for poetry, evidently find among the verses of these newcomers a respectable number of such as are good enough to print. Some of the older and more familiar names have been won by poetic merit of a very high order—those of Edith Thomas and Florence Earle Coates, for example—and their places are likely to be filled by new ones equally deserving our praises.

"What better-sustained poem have we had for thirty years past than Amélie Rives's 'Selené'? Then there is that new triad—William Vaughan Moody, Edward Arlington Robinson, and Ridgley Torrance—to whom Miss May Sinclair devoted a sincerely appreciative article in *The Atlantic Monthly* not very long ago. And George E. Woodberry is still young, with his greatest possibilities still to be realized.

"If we do not have Tennysons and Brownings and Swinburnes, it is doubtless because we have come to a stage in the evolution of literature, and have been coming to it ever since the advent of the great Victorian novelists—a stage in which prose rather than poetry is chiefly developed. I have given some attention to this feature in The Editor's Study, and may recur to it in a future number. I think Mr. Bryce has not given this feature sufficient weight.

"But the great imaginative prose-writers are really poets, in the Greek sense of the word poet—a creator. To poetry in this larger sense, the metrical form is neither appropriate nor essential.

"Mr. Bryce says truly that 'there seems to be little connection between the demand for genius and its appearance.' Yet to us there seems to be the closest connection between the forms in which genius expresses itself and the contemporaneous demand. The best prose to-day seems to be more in demand than poetry, and genius responds to the demand."

Mr. Hamilton Mabie is also optimistic. He praises the poetry that we have, but thinks the amount of it is not commensurate with our physical energy. He says:

"We Americans have not been without our poets. We do not lack them to-day. There are signs of coming fruitage in more than one department of poetry; but the product in volume and power is not great enough, does not convey an adequate idea of the tremendous material energy of the nation. In its attitude toward the excess of interest in material success, the overemphasis on activity for its own sake, the disarrangement of the scale of

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE, AT STRATFORD,
Decorated for the birthday celebrations.

values, our poetry to-day is thoroughly sane, as is all our serious literature. It is idealistic to the core. There is, however, not enough of it, and much of it does not come close enough to the feeling and the interests of the time to make itself felt either by way of protest or of inspiration. Americans, as a class, like most other peoples, have yet to learn the place and power of poetry, which is, as Wordsworth says, 'the breath and spirit of all knowledge.'"

Professor Trent, of Columbia University, confesses that his emotions are not raised "to a white heat" by the product of the American poets, however much he may admire "the culture and the sincere zeal of their art." His analysis of conditions, coupled with reflection upon the course of history, lead him to question if "we are making altogether justifiable demands of our teeming age and country?" Should we not see in prose the natural expression of our age? he asks, and deals with the subject in this wise:

SHAKESPEARE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.
Procession passing through High Street, Stratford, on the way from the birthplace, to lay wreaths upon the grave in Holy Trinity Church.

"In view, however, of a phenomenon often commented upon both here in America and in Mr. Bryce's own country, viz., the rise to prominence of the prose forms of literature, the vogue of the novel, the interest in historical and biographical studies—in which Mr. Bryce himself has won a well-deserved reputation—the question suggests itself whether we may not be approaching an epoch when, for lack of eager ears to hear, the large, inspired men, who have hitherto as poets or bards voiced the ideals of their generation, may not be impelled to utter themselves in forms not specifically poetical? Our own Whitman, whom we call a poet, was plainly groping for a medium of expression freer and more plastic than any of the forms consecrated to the use of poetry, and, to the annoyance of many of his readers, he went perilously near the confines of that loosened speech which we call prose. Who knows whether Whitman was not building more wisely than he or his hostile critics knew?

"Who knows also whether both in Great Britain and in America what may be fairly called the swarming of the minor poets, the development among educated people of the faculty of turning far from bad verses, especially of an academic type, may not have induced both the general public and its leading spirits, consciously or uncon-

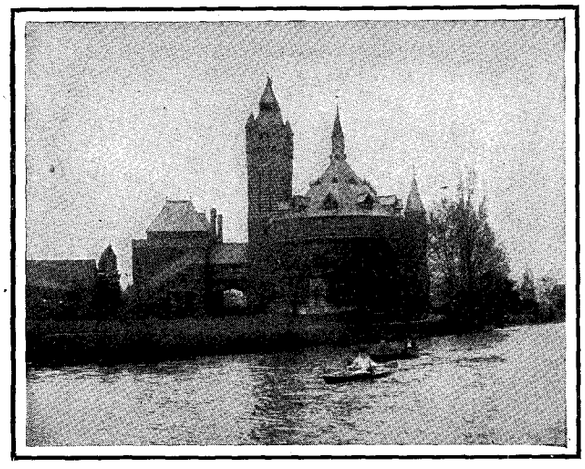
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sciously, to regard poetry as an elegant pastime rather than as a lofty vocation? The late Mr. Traill declared about fifteen years ago that there were fully fifty minor poets in Great Britain writing very good verses, and if he had looked across the Atlantic he could easily have found fifty more. Two or three years since, in making selections for a volume dealing only with Southern literature, I was literally embarrassed by the number of living poets from whose genuinely good work I wished to quote. If any one replies that the greater the number of people writing verse the greater the chances that out of them will emerge the noble poets we are all looking for, I can reply only that my study of literary history induces me to believe that the chances are rather in favor of the decline of the form of expression upon which so many people are wreaking themselves. I do not say the permanent decline, but there seems to be a danger that, if the poets themselves through their numbers and their fecundity cheapen their own product, and if the prose forms of literature develop a greater and greater capacity to satisfy certain needs and music to satisfy other needs of the masses of men, the day of the poet, technically speaking, of the writer of measured verse, may be over, if not forever, at least for a very long period."

SHAKESPEARE'S 343D BIRTHDAY

BEGINNING with April 22 the celebrations clustering around the three hundred and forty-third birthday of Shakespeare were inaugurated at Stratford-on-Avon. For three weeks the little Warwickshire town has been holding its annual festival this year, so we read in the British papers, with more elaborate accompaniments than usual. The conjectured birthday—April 23—was celebrated with a floral procession from the birthplace in Henry Street to the grave in the Stratford church. As this date also marks the day of Shakespeare's death it is reported that some of those walking in the procession were in doubt as to whether they should be grave or gay. The town was profusely decorated with banners bearing heraldic and Shakespearian devices. The procession, according to the report in *The Daily News* (London), was a "curiously picturesque sight," composed of "countrymen from the villages around, schoolboys and schoolgirls, workmen in their 'Sunday best,' silk-hatted gentlemen, and ladies in velvet and satin, marching together along the streets of the little town, carrying bunches of roses, jonquils, daisies, and daffodils—all April's fragrant harvest—to be laid on the poet's tomb." In the afternoon, something of the spirit of "merrie England" was seen in the streets, as a further quotation from *The Daily News* will show:

"The people thronged the streets, admiring the peculiarly beautiful decorations at the Town Hall and the Grammar School, then



SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE,
At Stratford-on-Avon.

they repaired to the banks of the Avon to witness the performance of the specially trained band of morris-dancers, one of the popular features of the day's celebrations. The band of morris-dancers consisted of six performers attired in blue and scarlet knee-breeches and high-pointed black hats, a fiddler, a hobby-horse, and the traditional fool in cap and bells. Among them was an intelligent-looking, quick-witted country yokel, who won much applause for the agility and grace with which he went through the various dances. Here he is known as a 'tradition' dancer, his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather having been successively held in high honor at their native village for their unrivaled accomplishments in calisthenics. To the delight of the crowd the performers gave illustrations of 'The Shepherd's Hay,' 'Rigs of Marlow,' and other old-time dances."

Remaining days of the celebration have witnessed outdoor sports in the daytime, varied by a concert of Shakespearian and folk songs, a Shakespeare sermon preached on Sunday by the Bishop of Derry, and a Shakespearian-costume ball, with the evenings given up to performances mainly of Shakespeare plays in the Memorial Theatre. At the head of the mimic part of the celebration is Mr. F. R. Benson, the man who, more than any other, has conserved the best traditions of the Shakespearian drama, and whose company has furnished the best-trained performers to the contemporary stage. Such rarely played pieces as "Coriolanus" and "Love's Labour's Lost" were in the list of revivals. In the former that superb tragic actress of the old school, Miss Genevieve Ward, played *Volumnia* in a way to make the London *Times* doubt if even Mrs. Siddons in the part "showed much more triumph than she." "Love's Labour's Lost," which has probably never been produced in America, has had but a meager history in England. Mme. Vestris revived it at Covent Garden in 1839, and Phelps at Sadler's Wells in 1857. One performance was given at the St. James's Theatre about twenty-five years ago. Some interesting comment is printed by the London *Times* on the rarity of its appearances:

"It is difficult to understand why the play should have been so shunned. We applaud 'The Critic' and we roar with laughter at 'Patience'; neither of them contains a tithe of the humanity, the

A BAND OF MORRIS-DANCERS,
Who performed in the streets at the recent Shakespeare birthday celebrations at Stratford.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

character, which the young Shakespeare contrived to put into his literary parody. 'Love's Labour's Lost' is the 'Patience' of its day. The affectations of a movement that had been of great benefit to English culture and the English language; the extravagances which his forerunners had borrowed, with their matter and their style, from Italy—these are the real subjects of the play. It no more killed euphuism than 'Patience' killed the esthetic movement; but it made delightful, malicious fun of its highfalutin, its strained notions of love and service—the remnants of an age of chivalry that had been all but a dead-letter even in the days of Wyatt and Surrey—and of the kind of poetry that had been in fashion since the Italianate movement in the days of Henry VIII. It is the only play for which Shakespeare composed his own plot, and it forces us to the conclusion that he was not good at plots. Perhaps what has deterred the actors is that 'slightness' which to this day is leveled as a damning accusation against plays that have no need of 'strength'; whereas a far more serious fault is the little touch of cowardice—or shall we call it the 'desire to retain the sympathy of the audience'?—which leads him at the close to turn sharply back upon the main course of his play, and end with a show of devout service that is false and strained beyond anything that he had parodied in his previous acts. If we could tell whether the close of the action between lords and ladies was in the original draft or only in the revised version, we should know more about Shakespeare's attitude to his audience.

"Late in time there comes a manager with the courage to produce this literary jest of a brilliant young wit; and he is rewarded, not only by the pleasure of showing people the first sketches for *Benedick* and *Beatrice*, for the clowns' play at Athens, for *Dogberry* and *Lancelot Gobbo*, and for many another character and scene in Shakespeare, but by finding that he has hit on a comedy with scenes in it that can amuse every one."

CHINA'S EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

THE revolutionary changes in Chinese civic life are marked in an extraordinary degree by the new form given to the civil-service examinations. For the first time in the history of China, says Prof. W. W. Yen, "the highest degree, practically speaking, in the land was conferred on eight men, whose chief claim for the honor was that they had graduated from some Western university." Most remarkable of all was the fact that the candidates were allowed to submit their papers in the language of the country in which they pursued their education, their knowledge of Chinese literature not counting in the rating of their standing. By the old method four degrees were recognized. The Hsin-ts'ai (Flowers of Talent) were those who after being shut up for a day and a night in a narrow cell had produced a poem and one or two essays on assigned themes that had been judged worthy of recognition. Next were the Chujen (Promoted Scholars), chosen from the Flowers of Talent to compete during three sessions of three days each in compositions of prose and verse. The Chin Shih (Ready for Office) were men winning the third degree, and as such composed the group of public servants. The Chuang Yuan (Model Scholars of the Empire) were those highest of all who had passed on questions of literary criticism, history, agriculture, the art of war, finance, all of exclusive Chinese character. They formed the mandarins of the Empire. But this elaborate system has been swept away since 1902. The candidates, in being summoned to the last civil-service examination, were instructed to bring with them their diplomas, note-books, and published works, if any there were. No graduate of an institution below a "high-school" standard was admitted, the norm taken being the Japanese "high school" whose work is equivalent to the last two years of the American high school and the first two of the American college. Forty-two men, sixteen of whom were educated in the United States, entered the lists. The four chief examiners had received their training respectively in France, the United States, Germany, and Russia. Professor Yen's account of the examination which is published in *The Chinese Recorder* (Shanghai), contains the following descriptive statement:

"The examination was divided into two parts, occupying two whole days, the 27th and the 29th of the eighth moon. On the first day the candidates were examined in the subjects they specialized in while at college. Each candidate was handed an envelop containing the questions, of which there were three in each subject; he was required, however, to reply to two only. Permission was granted to the men to write in any language they preferred, and nearly all the returned students from Europe and America employed English as their vehicle of expression.

"To enable the reader to form some idea of the themes put forward by the examiners, the three proffered to the candidate in philosophy are here presented:

"(1) Define philosophy and distinguish it from science and ethics. Explain the following systems of philosophical thought: Dualism, Theism, Idealism, Materialism, Pantheism, Agnosticism. How would you classify, according to the Western method, the following Chinese philosophers: Chuang Tzu, Chang Tsai, Chu Tzu, Lu Tzu, and Wang Yang-ming?

"(2) Explain why philosophy developed earliest in Greece. What are the leading thoughts in the teaching of Heraclitus? Why will his system, at one time almost obsolete, again become popular?

"(3) Expound fully Mill's four methods of induction, and mention some of the scientific discoveries and inventions which may be directly traced to them.

"At the examination on the second day, which was aimed at testing the general knowledge of the men, the same two subjects for an essay were given out for all the candidates, one for those desiring to compose a Chinese essay and the other for the returned students from Western countries. The former was typically Chinese, and may be roughly transliterated as 'To respect those in authority, to love one's kin, to venerate one's elders, and to segregate the sexes; these are principles that will abide for all generations'; the latter was a theme for argumentation, and was worded 'Will it be expedient for China to adopt a system of compulsory education'?"

All those attaining over eighty out of a possible hundred marks received the degree of Chin Shih, over seventy a first-class Chujen, over sixty a second-class Chujen, over fifty only a certificate. Ten of the forty-two candidates failed to pass fifty points and were requested to try again next year. Knowledge of the Chinese language and Chinese literature was not required at all; one candidate could scarcely write his own name in Chinese. This feature of the tests is criticized by Professor Yen, who regards it as "important that all recipients of these degrees should present evidence of some knowledge of their own national language and literature." The fact that the examinations bore upon only one subject brought disaster to one of the candidates, who was an expert in analytical chemistry, holding the degree of Master of Science from the University of Chicago. Such a contingency involves another defect, which is pointed out by the writer. He says:

"It is but natural that the Ministry of Education should regard its examination as a final test and consider diplomas as only a prerequisite of eligibility, but it seems to the writer that the examinations were far too superficial and inadequate to discover the real attainments of the candidates. The questions being limited to three and confined to one branch of knowledge, the element of luck can not but play an important part in the success or failure of the candidates. There are two ways open to the Ministry of Education: one is to accept the candidate's diploma as final, taking into consideration the standing of his college and also his attainments since the day of his graduation; and the other, if the Board desires to maintain its position as final arbiter, to set apart at least a week or ten days for a complete and searching test of the literary and scientific attainments of the applicants, the examiners performing the same duties that were performed by the London University a few years ago."

None of those examined, not even a Chin Shih, received any official rank on account of his success in the examination, as has been done in the past. By the old method the *literati* sought by means of the examination to acquire an official appointment. Very few sought to acquire knowledge simply for the sake of knowledge.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Ideal Summer Recuperation

The Battle Creek Sanitarium is America's ideal summer health resort for invalids, the overworked, the convalescent and all who are earnestly seeking more robust health.

The health features of the Sanitarium are set forth attractively in a new Souvenir Portfolio entitled "Summer at the Battle Creek Sanitarium." This will be mailed free on receipt of the coupon below. It briefly pictures and describes the five buildings and 30 or more cottages. It tells about the gymnasium, swimming pools, parlors, porches, the 25 or more different kinds of baths, the mechanical vibration, manual Swedish movements, massage, electricity, phototherapy, hydrotherapy, thermotherapy, and many other means originated and perfected by the Sanitarium to aid in health winning for its guests.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium is not a pleasure resort. Its whole aim is to train its guests back to health, gaining for them such stamina through physiological methods of health building that when they leave the Sanitarium they will know how to live well and will stay well.

The Sanitarium surpasses most modern hotels of the finest type in elegance, real comforts and everything that makes for permanent health winning.

The seeker after health cannot comprehend the far-reaching system of recuperation that has been elaborated at the Battle Creek Sanitarium until he has been there and experienced its life, the uplift of its atmosphere, the inspiration of its true health principles. The Portfolio gives some idea of this vast system of health winning. The rates are very moderate; much lower than those of the usual first-class summer-resort hotel. Those who are contemplating a week or a month or a season at the Sanitarium are advised to write without further delay regarding accommodations. All through railroad tickets now have stop-over privileges at Battle Creek. Address Box 36,

THE SANITARIUM
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

MAIL THIS COUPON

FREE
PORTFOLIO
COUPON

THE SANITARIUM
Box 36, Battle Creek, Mich.

Without obligating myself in any way I shall be pleased to receive the Souvenir Portfolio, entitled "Summer at the Battle Creek Sanitarium."

Name.....

Street No.....

City.....State.....

GOULD

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wedding and Anniversary Silver

¶ Silver never loses in favor for Wedding and Anniversary gifts, but holds first place in the thoughts of those who bestow and in the esteem of those who receive gifts, when bearing a well-known stamp of the highest reputation.

¶ As the largest manufacturers of Silver Ware for over half a century, the Meriden Company's trade mark on an article is a guarantee of all that is best in silver craft, both as to superiority of workmanship and beauty of design.

¶ We invite inspection of our more than usual large display of both Sterling Silver and Silver Plate, suitable for wedding gifts, from the smaller and less expensive articles to the more elaborate pieces of considerable intrinsic value, comprising Table Ware, Toilet Articles and Fancy Pieces.

¶ Chests and cabinets of matched pieces in spoons, forks, cutlery, etc., in varying combinations

Meriden Company, Silversmiths

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., Successor

FACTORIES: Meriden, Conn.
CANADA FACTORY:
Hamilton, Ontario

218 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER 26TH STREET
MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS

BANKING BY MAIL

This modern method of banking is as convenient as it is secure. Our method places the advantages of this strong old bank within reach of every person having postoffice accommodations.

Those desiring a safe and profitable investment for their savings or surplus funds should write us for copy of our new Banking by Mail Booklet L.D.

Founded 1862.
Four Per Cent. Interest Paid.
Assets $16,000,000.00.

SMITHFIELD ST. AND 4TH AVE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

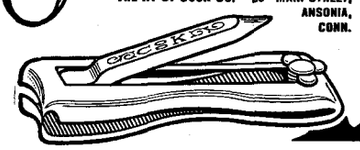
PERFECT NAILS

Are an index of good breeding and character. Give them the proper shape and keep them perfect with the

Gem Nail Clipper

Never gets out of order—Made of the best tool steel. Nickel plated. Removes and prevents hangnails. Sold by dealers or by mail **25 cents.**

THE H. C. COOK CO. 55 MAIN STREET, ANSONIA, CONN.



TYPEWRITERS
AT SAVING OF 50%

All makes—good as new, biggest bargains ever offered. Shipped on approval for trial. We rent all makes at $3.00 per month and allow rent on price. *Send for Catalog, Special Flyer and Terms.* ROCKWELL-BARNES CO., 525 Baldwin Bldg., Chicago

CURRENT POETRY

Optimism.

BY N. L.

I have no faith; but this one fact I find—
That love is growing better day by day;
What we call sin, is what it leaves behind;
What we call good, attracts it on its way.

I have no hope; with God's love in my heart,
What is a selfish loss to care about?
If in the world I've played my little part,
Let Him, who lit the candle, put it out.

I have no fear; and so 'tis day by day,
In sunshine or in storm—in weal or wo—
As best I can, I go along Life's way
To that Vast Future, where all men must go.

I have no creed but Love! Is there a hell,
Where some poor tortured thing cries out in pain?
Then let me take his hand and wish him well,
And wait until he finds his heaven again.

—*From The Reader Magazine* (May).

The Proconsuls.

BY FORD MADOX HUEFFER.

Lo! Former days did see the Consuls come
From distant regions to Imperial Rome—
Eagles and legions, axes, fasces band
Betwixt the marble palaces, to stand
Brass-helmed, gold-mailed, tempered by snows, or tann'd
By desert suns—in dreams we see them come—
Still to the palaces of vanished Rome.

But Rome's a ruin, all her standards down,
See the Proconsuls come to London Town.
Where are the emblems? What the tokens shown
Of pomp imperial, where the banners thrown
In sign of rule o'er hill and dale and flood?
Why here's no emblem! Through the London mud
Under the sleety sky our Consuls come.
Shall not old ghosts laugh amid ruin'd Rome?

I wonder! when the centuries have rolled
And Ages—iron, marble, or of gold—
Are dead, and you and I, Roman and British Peace,
Alike receded, fade and pass and cease,
Where Sidons, London Towns, and marble Romes
Alike house fantoms and alike are tombs
Of vanished pasts—I wonder, will men say
Which was the greater: *Pax Britannica*
Or deep-based sway of Rome; brick of to-day,
Or gold and bronze or marble; London mud,
Axes and brands, or ties of home and blood?
Or shall they say: "Ay, that old sway was good
And this in turn was good that made them come
Black-garbed and peaceful to this later Rome."

—*From The Daily Mail* (London).

For Indigestion Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It's an effective way to relieve obstinate indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, headache or depression.

Sorrow and Spring.

BY CHARLES HANSON TOWNE.

The day she died was like no other day.
Not that the sun had ceased to shine for me,
Not that the blossoms on the hawthorn-tree
Lost their white wonder, or the pallid May
Grew dark because she softly went away;
Not that a gloom fell o'er the quiet sea,
Or the glad birds hushed their old symphony:
Nay, for wild joy o'er all the wide land lay.

Oh, on that morn when her young soul went forth
It seemed to me as if the whole world sang,
As if the sun flamed redder than red wine,
And I was mocked by all the Spring's wild mirth.—
If she had died when Autumn's requiem rang
I might have felt Earth's sad heart grieve with mine!

—*From The New England Magazine* (May).

The Contrite Lover.

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON.

One called me on a night of wind and rain
And I arose and drew the casement wide.
"Now, be thou friend or enemy," I cried,
"Enter to shelter and the peace thereof,
This night to neither is my hearth denied."
And lo, from out the darkness one replied,
"Nor friend nor foe am I, but only Love."
And as I stood, irresolute, I heard
The steps of one departing, and a sigh,
"I would that I had been thine enemy!"

I have forgotten many and many a guest
For whom I lit my lamps and gave my best,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

And when he would depart detained him still.
I would I might forget the other one
Who found the board unspread, the hearth grown chill,
The tender task of welcoming undone.
Why should this thought be ever in my breast?
I have forgotten many a welcomed guest—
I would I might forget the other one.
—*From The Broadway Magazine* (May).

PERSONAL

From Prison to Freedom and Back.—The case of William January has been described by many of the press as the story of a modern *Jean Valjean*. Like Hugo's character, January was an escaped convict whose life, after finding freedom, became model in all particulars. But like *Valjean*, too, there was waiting for him through all the years of his freedom the stern hand of the law which discovered him some time ago and remanded him to prison, adding to his incompleted sentence another in punishment for his escape. When all the facts were shown, however, the President decided to pardon him, so that justice, after all, was tempered with clemency.

Fourteen years ago he was sentenced for five years to the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for robbing a post-office in Oklahoma. After his escape, a few months before his sentence would have terminated, he became successful in business, married, and had one child. He had changed his name, and with it, apparently, his character. The Rochester *Post Express* tells the rest:

Fate, however, played its ironical joke on William January. Nemesis appeared in the guise of an ex-convict, a man who had known January in the Fort-Leavenworth prison. This man demanded money for his silence, but January would not submit to blackmail. "I have quit all my old ways," January told his former comrade. "I am married and have a family. I don't want to have anything to do with you." As there is a standing reward of $60 for information that will result in the capture of escaped prisoners from Fort Leavenworth, the ex-convict gave the desired information. Two members of the Kansas-City police-force were detailed to make the arrest. The officers testified in court that the arrest of January was the most hateful task they have ever been called upon to perform. The ex-convict did not receive the reward, as it developed that the money could be paid only to citizens. The reward was offered to policemen who made the arrest, but they

HANG ON

Coffee Topers as Bad as Others.

"A friend of our family who lived with us a short time was a great coffee drinker and a continual sufferer with dyspepsia. He admitted that coffee disagreed with him, but you know how the coffee drinker will hold on to his coffee, even if he knows it causes dyspepsia.

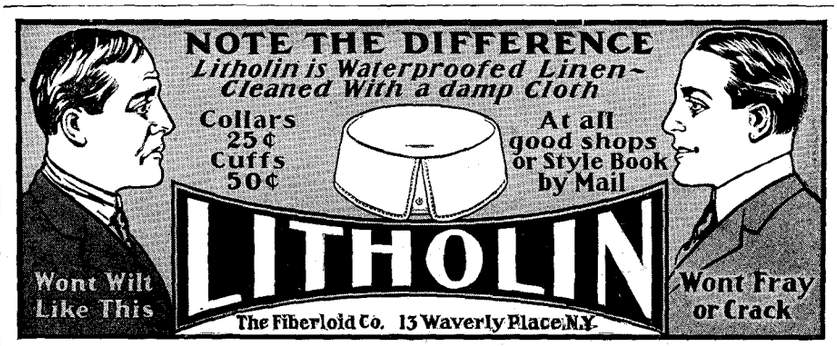
"One day he said to me that Postum Food Coffee had been recommended and suggested that he would like very much to try it. I secured a package and made it strictly according to directions. He was delighted with the new beverage, as was every one of our family. He became very fond of it and in a short time his dyspepsia disappeared. He continued using the Postum and in about three months gained twelve pounds.

"My husband is a practising physician and regards Postum as the healthiest of all beverages. He never drinks coffee, but is very fond of Postum. In fact, all of our family are, and we never think of drinking coffee any more." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

The Gorham Co.
Fifth Avenue
New York City

THE Matthews American Armoury and Blue Book, 1907 edition, the recognized authority for American families using Arms, is now ready. As sole agent for America the Gorham Company possesses exceptional and exclusive facilities for the searching and verification of Coats-of-Arms and pedigrees of families of British and Continental origin. A new and complete edition is published yearly. The edition for 1908 (now being prepared), and all future editions, will contain the family record and Arms of those who subscribe in time for insertion. The Matthews American Armoury and Blue Book is edited in London by its author, Mr. John Matthews, Genealogist. It illustrates about one thousand Coats-of-Arms and pedigrees.

wntown Branch, Twenty-three Maiden Lane


NOTE THE DIFFERENCE
Litholin is Waterproofed Linen~
Cleaned With a damp Cloth
Collars 25¢
Cuffs 50¢
At all good shops or Style Book by Mail
LITHOLIN
Wont Wilt Like This
Wont Fray or Crack
The Fiberloid Co. 13 Waverly Place, N.Y.

The Finest Fishing in the World

Where the Bass and Trout Hide

And other game fish abound, is told in our "Fishing & Shooting" Booklet's description of the finest fishing grounds in the world, which are along the line of the

Canadian Pacific

Write for our "Fishing & Shooting" Pamphlet
E. V. SKINNER, A. T. M.
281 Fifth Ave. and 1 and 458 Broadway
NEW YORK CITY

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"It's Nice to Know How Far You Go."

Veeder Odometers

are the only time-tried instruments that will show distance traveled. They demonstrated their superiority years ago and have maintained it. They are the only permanently accurate, mechanically correct and "fool-proof" odometers made, and thousands more are in use than all other makes put together. Supplied in convenient form for every vehicle.

For Automobiles, from $10.00 to $25.00, with all fittings complete to attach to any make of car. Give size of wheel and model of car when ordering.

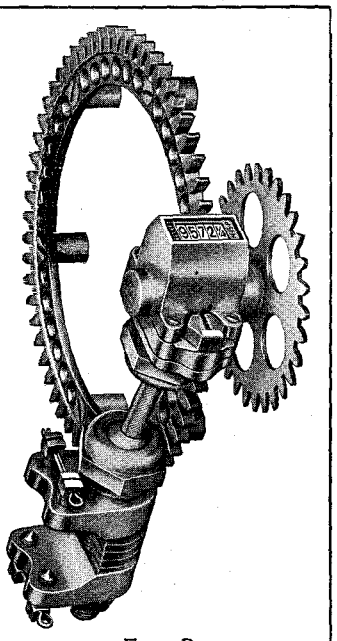
For Horse-Drawn Vehicles, from $3.50 to $9.00, with fittings complete for all vehicles and all wheel sizes. State size of wheel used.

For Bicycles and Motor Cycles, Veeder Cyclometers from $1.00 to $2.50, ready to put on. Give wheel size.

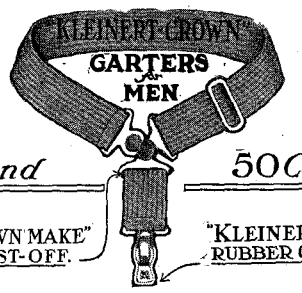
THE VEEDER TACHODOMETER

$75 for automobiles, registers distance, both "trip" and total, and shows speed at all times. Scientifically and permanently accurate. Only one moving part. No springs. Descriptive matter free from

THE VEEDER MANUFACTURING CO.
9 Sargeant Street, Hartford, Conn.



Form B
Odometer for Automobiles



25 and 50 Cents

"CROWN MAKE" CAST-OFF.

"KLEINERTS" RUBBER GRIP

"KLEINERT-CROWN" GARTERS

Made with "KLEINERT'S" Flexible Rubber Grip *and* "Crown Make" patent stud (cast-off) fastener, the two most essential features of any good Garter.

No slipping. No tearing of Hosiery. No unfastening of grip or Cast Off.

Sample Pair Mailed on receipt of 25¢ (State Color)

I. B. KLEINERT RUBBER CO., *Dept. L.*
721-723-725-727 BROADWAY, *New York.*

IN HOT Weather

all tight fitting underwear is sticky and disagreeable.

LOOSE FITTING

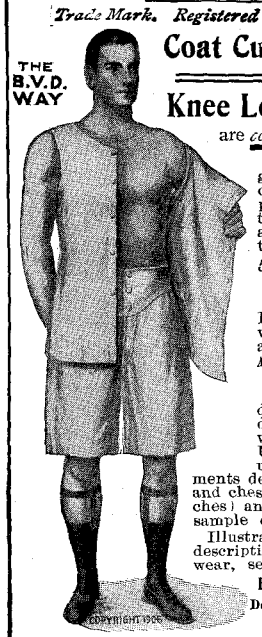
B.V.D.

Trade Mark. Registered U. S. Patent Office

Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers

are *cool* and comfortable

THE B.V.D. WAY



B. V. D. Underwear gives you perfect freedom of motion and makes possible a natural ventilation of the body by allowing air to reach the pores.

50c., $1.00 and $1.50 a garment

Identified by B. V. D. Label which consists of white letters B. V. D. on a red woven background.

Accept no imitation. Look for the label.

Purchase B. V. D. Underwear through your dealer. If your dealer will not procure B. V. D. Underwear for you, send us the price of the garments desired, with your waist and chest measurements (in inches) and we will fill direct a sample order for you postpaid.

Illustrated seven-color booklet descriptive of B. V. D. Underwear, sent free upon request,

ERLANGER BROTHERS
Dept. "V," Worth & Church Sts.
NEW YORK CITY

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar
Simplest, most reliable: 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

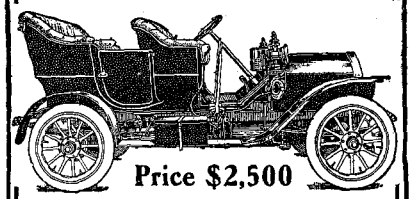
KNOX

Thirty Horse Power

on the road is better than fifty in the catalogue. It is on the road you need it, and where, in the

Model "H"

KNOX WATERLESS



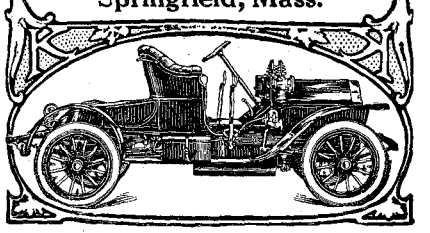
Price $2,500

you get it. It is why the "H" has outrun and out-climbed every other car of its class. KNOX quality—standard for seven years—guarantees its wearability. Weight, 2,250 pounds, actual; 102-inch wheelbase; 32 x 4 inch tires; three-speed selective transmission; positive automatic oiling; compensating carburetter; dead-stop brakes; direct cooling; three point suspension; straight shaft drive; long, easy springs; speed from 4 to 40 miles an hour. Write for illustrated catalogue and technical description; they are text books on automobile construction.

Knox Automobile Company

Member Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers

Springfield, Mass.



indignantly refused to touch the "blood-money." January was remanded to Leavenworth. Meanwhile Kansas City became interested in the case. The two policemen who arrested January started a movement to obtain his pardon, and everybody in Kansas City—lawyers, doctors, judges, merchants, the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, labor organizations, and private individuals—signed petitions or wrote directly to the President in the convict's behalf. The State legislature passed a resolution recommending the President to exercise clemency, the judge who remanded January to the penitentiary wrote a strong letter in behalf of the prisoner, and the warden of the penitentiary assured President Roosevelt that further imprisonment would be injustice in this case, for the man had proved his reform by nine years of honorable life under adverse conditions. Thirty-seven thousand citizens of Kansas City signed a petition for executive clemency, and Senator Warner and Representative Ellis took the matter directly to the President.

Big Legal Fees.—When Mr. Delmas was summoned all the way from California to defend Harry K. Thaw in his trial for murder it was rumored that the amount of his fee would be something like $100,000. Since then estimates of the fee have dwindled to about $25,000, a figure which falls far short of placing Mr. Delmas among the first rank of heavily paid attorneys. Says the Des Moines *Register and Leader:* "The late Colonel Ingersoll, James R. Dill, William Nelson Cromwell, Senator Piles, and a half-dozen other lawyers have been paid fees so many times larger than this as to put them out of the Delmas class altogether." A list of these fees has been compiled which shows the estimated payment of noted lawyers in big cases. We read in this paper:

The list is astounding. That James R. Dill, of New York, received an even million dollars for settling a Steel-Corporation dispute has been repeatedly asserted as a fact. That William Nelson Cromwell made $1,000,000, or possibly $2,000,000, by negotiating the sale of the Panama Canal is a sub-rosa assertion which has yet to be denied. Before a senate committee Mr. Cromwell admitted having received $200,000 and said he expected more. This is not Mr. Cromwell's first big fee. For reorganizing the firm of Decker, Howell & Co. in 1891 he received from the court $260,000. He is said to have been paid a $100,000 fee on another occasion. It is claimed that Mr. Dill, now a judge on the New-Jersey bench, was paid a million dollars for straightening out the tangle between Andrew Carnegie and Henry C. Frick over the transfer of the properties merged in the United States Steel Corporation. A fee of $800,000 is said to have been paid to a New York lawyer, William D. Guthrie, for breaking the will of the late Henry B. Plant, owner of a system of steamships, railways, and hotels. Another large attorney's fee recently granted in a court's decision at Seattle was that of Senator S. H Piles, who will get $450,000 in the famous John Sullivan will case. In a contested will case recently closed at Milwaukee one firm of lawyers was allowed $107,000, another $50,000, and a third $150,000. For a single argument before the United States Supreme Court Joseph H. Choate is said to have received $200,000. The effect of the argument was the declaring unconstitutional of the income tax.

Had Mr. Delmas received the $100,000 fee which it was at first rumored he was to receive he would rank among the highest-paid lawyers of the country, but a $25,000 fee does not entitle him to this honor.

Dennis Kearney, Agitator.—A quarter of a century ago Dennis Kearney, who has just died quietly in California, was making considerable disturbance in the labor field in San Francisco. He was an agitator of national fame. "Those of middle age," says the St. Joseph *News Press*, "will recall him as the most prominent figure in this country in 1877." But when he died on April 26, there was hardly a ripple of comment in the press, so completely had he been lost sight of in the intervening years. We read further of him in this paper:

He was a king in overalls, and the tail-end of a dray

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

was his throne. His equipment was a tremendous voice, a forceful character, and a terrible earnestness. Whether or not his cause was just, he apparently believed it so, and his followers believed with him, and worked with him for redress of grievances. He made war on the plutocrats of California and the Chinese. Labor wasn't as well paid in California then as it is now, and didn't have as much to do. The Chinese were cheaper than the white men and were given the preference. Kearney's agitation brought the aggrieved ones together, and from the fact that they held their meetings on the vacant sand lots of San Francisco, they were called "Sand-lotters." He gave them the shibboleth, "The Chinese must go," and it found its echo throughout the country.

Kearney organized a political party called "The Workingmen's Party of California," which developed sufficient strength to overthrow the government of the State and produce a new constitution.

Kearney never sought office. He was a bigger boss than Abe Ruef could ever be, and his personal integrity was never impeached. Agitator tho he was, and tho he caused the solid people of his State many anxious moments, he won a reputation for rugged honesty. While denouncing politicians as thieves and capitalists as leeches, while threatening dire visitations if the demands of the people were not granted, he tried to avoid direct breaches of the law. Right or wrong, he was a factor in the making of California, and he will live in its history as a picturesque and most influential character.

Cancer's Chief Foe Its Victim.—The death of Professor Poirier, of France, was a great loss to the ranks of surgery. He was the country's most famous cancer expert. In this disease he had so much celebrity among fashionable folk that, according to the New York *Times*, it used often to be said jokingly that no one was up-to-date unless he had undergone an operation at his hands. We read in this paper of his work and his own sad end:

The irony of fate is exemplified in his case. There is a difference of opinion in medical circles as to what caused his death, and the two physicians who treated him last are accused of having made a wrony diagnosis. A friend declares that Poirier died of cancer, which he knew for years past had marked him for its victim, and tells a touching story. During recent years Poirier had given special attention to cancer cases, and it was owing to his works on the subject, and his representations before the Academy of Medicine of the need of special effort to combat the

CHANGE IN FOOD

Works Wonders in Health

It is worth knowing that a change in food can cure dyspepsia. 'I deem it my duty to let you know how Grape-Nuts food has cured me of indigestion.

"I had been troubled with it for years, until last year my doctor recommended Grape-Nuts food to be used every morning. I followed instructions and now I am entirely well.

"The whole family like Grape-Nuts; we use four packages a week. You are welcome to use this testimonial as you see fit."

The reason this lady was helped by the use of Grape-Nuts food is that it is predigested by natural processes and therefore does not tax the stomach as the food she had been using; it also contains the elements required for building up the nervous system. If that part of the human body is in perfect working order, there can be no dyspepsia, for nervous energy represents the steam that drives the engine.

When the nervous system is run down, the machinery of the body works badly. Grape-Nuts food can be used by small children as well as adults. It is perfectly cooked and ready for instant use.

Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Should Death End All?

This is not a theological question; it is rather a bread and butter question. Should the death of a man end all the comfort of a family; the education of his children; the existence of his home? If such be not the case it is because the average plain man has given this matter thought, and, at the expense of present enjoyment, has provided for future needs.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

furnishes the best, because the safest and most economical, method of perpetuating the home and protecting its inmates To meet these common and inevitable needs it was organized sixty-four years ago. It is owned by its policy holders. Their confidence and support have made and kept it the largest and staunchest of its kind. If you have responsibility and health it has the very best protection for you and yours.

The Time to Act is NOW.

For the new forms of policies consult our nearest agent, or write direct to

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, N. Y.

THE STORY OF CARLYLE. An intimate study of the author's life, character, and works, by THOMAS ARNOLD. 12mo, cloth, 335 pages, illustrated. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

THE PASSIONATE HEARTS. Ten genuine Irish love stories, by ANNA MACMANUS (Ethna Carberry). 12mo, cloth, 127 pages. 75c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

EDUCATOR SHOE

The Educator way: comfort—room for five toes.

Registered trade-mark stamped on the soles.

The wrong way: discomfort—pinched toes.

"Lets the Foot Grow as it Should."

THE SHOE OF HEALTH AND COMFORT FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY.

Made in Russia Calf, Patent Calf and Vici Kid. Best Grade Tanned Soles. The shoe in every respect is as perfectly made as forty years' experience can produce.

Sizes:			
INFANTS'	5 to 8,	$1.50
CHILD'S	8½ to 11,	$1.75
MISSES'	11½ to 2,	$2.25
GIRLS'	2½ to 6,	$2.50
WOMEN'S	2½ to 7,	$4.00
BOYS'	1 to 5,	$2.50
MEN'S	6 to 11,	$4.00 and $5.00

By mail 25 cents extra.

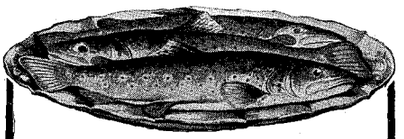
Wearers of Rice & Hutchins Shoes are Comfortably, Tastefully and Economically Shod.

RICE & HUTCHINS

WORLD SHOEMAKERS FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

41 High Street, Boston, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



FISH

more than any other dish needs careful seasoning. It is rendered more appetizing by the use of

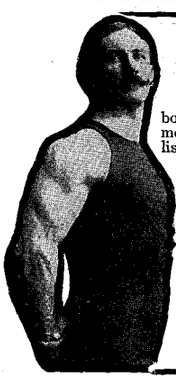
Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It is a delightful seasoning for Scalloped Oysters, Broiled Lobster, Cod Fish Balls and Steaks, Deviled Clams, Fish Salads, etc.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York



How to Breathe

For Health, Strength and Endurance

Send for my 64-page illustrated book, **Lung and Muscle Culture,** the most instructive treatise ever published on the vital subject of Deep Breathing—Correct and Incorrect Breathing clearly described with diagrams and illustrations. The information given in this book has led thousands into the correct path to health and strength. Over 200,000 already sold. Sent on receipt of 10c. (stamps or coin). Address

PAUL von BOECKMANN

Respiratory Specialist

839 Bristol Building, 500 5th Ave. New York

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Shake Into Your Shoes

"In a pinch, use Allen's Foot-Ease."

Allen's Foot=Ease, **a powder for the feet.** It relieves painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. **It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age.** Allen's Foot=Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain relief for ingrowing nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. **TRY IT TO-DAY.** Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. **Do not accept any substitute.** Sent by mail for 25c. in stamps.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE Also Free sample of the **FOOT=EASE** Sanitary **CORN=PAD,** a new invention. Address ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

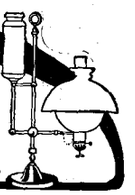
ARE YOU DEAF?

We have 25 Kinds of Instruments to Assist Hearing Sent on approval. Write for Catalogue.

Wm. A. Willis & Co., 134 S. 11th St., **Philadelphia.**

THE "BEST" LIGHT

The only 100 Candle Power Light that burns its own gas and gives absolute satisfaction during a long life of efficient service. **No Grease, Smoke, Dirt or Odor.** Brighter than electricity or acetylene, cheaper than kerosene. Over 100 styles. Every lamp warranted. **The Best Light Co., 92 E. 5th St., Canton, O.**



dread disease, that the Cancer Research Fund was opened in France, the first subscription received being 10,000 francs from Dr. Baron Henri de Rothschild.

Poirier did not devote all his time to wealthy clients. Many poor sufferers from cancers were treated by him for nothing. One woman on whom he had previously operated without a fee, and who had shown her gratitude by sending flowers, went to see her benefactor one day last January in fear of a fresh cancerous growth. Poirier carefully examined her and said:

"It's nothing. It will be some years before you may need a fresh operation, which, by the way, I shall not be able to perform."

"Why, doctor, do you refuse to treat me?"

"No, my poor child, but I shall not be there to do it. I also have a cancer and it will be more rapid than yours."

If the story be true—and it is vouched for by a close friend—Poirier maintained before the world to the last a mask of cheerful insouciance.

From Battle-field to Boarding-house.—The death of General MacIver, alone in a New-York boarding-house, furnished the last picturesque touch to the remarkable career of this noted "soldier of fortune." He was a veteran of eighteen wars and holder of a score of medals attesting his valor on many a hard-fought field. Yet his end came quietly and found him living a peaceful life. His "estate," so far as could be learned, consisted of something less than fifty cents. He had not, therefore, it was apparent, made warfare for the money there was in it, or had he done so there was at least no evidence that he was successful. Many papers have noticed the passing of the General. We quote the story of the Rochester *Post-Express*:

General MacIver was born in 1841, at sea just off the coast of Virginia. His mother was a Virginian, and his father was a younger son of the chief of the Clan MacIver. He was sent to Scotland to be educated, but at the tender age of sixteen he decided to lead a life of adventure rather than be a man of books. He secured a commission in the Honorable East India Company, and, before he was seventeen, he was taking an active part in putting down the Indian mutiny. He was wounded, and for a time his life was despaired of. He served in the ten years' war in Cuba, in Brazil, in Argentina, in Crete, in Greece, in two Carlist revolutions in Spain, in Bosnia, and for four years in the Civil War, most of the time under Stonewall Jackson and Jeb Stuart. He received the title of major-general for his services in the Confederate army. General MacIver was principal in several duels, the most prominent of which was his meeting with Major Tonlin, of the Union army, just outside the ramparts of Vicksburg. The following is a contemporary account of the affair, written by one of the war correspondents at Vicksburg:

"The Confederate officer wiped his sword on his handkerchief. In a few seconds Major Tonlin expired. One of Major MacIver's seconds called to him. 'He is dead; you must go. These gentlemen will look after the body of their friend.' A negro boy brought up the horses, but before mounting MacIver said to Major Tonlin's seconds: 'My friends are in haste for me to go. Is there anything that I can do? I hope that you consider this matter has been settled honorably.'

"There being no reply, the Confederates rode away."

After the war General MacIver engaged in many enterprises, none of which yielded him any financial returns. Maximilian's campaign in Mexico attracted him, and he joined the invader's army. For distinguished conduct at Monterey he received the title of count and the order of Guadeloupe. When Maximilian was executed the soldier of fortune escaped to Rio Janeiro, when he entered the service of Dom Perdo, who commissioned him to command the foreign legion of the armies of Brazil and Argentina, fighting against Paraguay. He then went to Glasgow and later enlisted in the Cretan insurrection. After this he crossed to Athens and served against the brigands in Kisissia, as volunteer aide to Colonel Corronous, who had been the

Delicacies from the Sea

Wherever you live—whenever you please—you can have the tender, white meat of the salt water crab rightly picked and cooked, nicely seasoned and spiced, mightily good and fresh, all ready to heat and put into the glossy shells.

McMENAMIN'S Crab Meat

can be prepared in many ways. Write for free Crab Book containing recipes. This is one of them:

CRAB TOAST.—Put into a chafing dish a teaspoonful of butter; when melted add a can of McMenamin's Deviled Crab meat, a teaspoonful of chopped celery, half a teaspoonful of flour, a gill of cream, salt and cayenne to taste. Stir and simmer until the moisture is about evaporated; then place on thin slices of toast, sprinkle a very little sherry over each portion and serve.

At leading grocers.

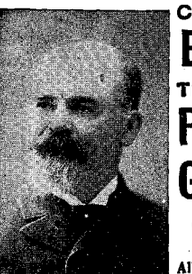
McMENAMIN & COMPANY,
35 Bridge St., Hampton, Va.

To sweetly wedge your way into her affections keep her well provided with

Whitman's

Chocolates and Confections

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, 1316 Chestnut St., Phila.



CHEW...

Beeman's

THE ORIGINAL

Pepsin Gum

Cures Indigestion and Sea-sickness.

All Others are Imitations.

REAL ESTATE can best be sold by an advertisement in

The Literary Digest Realty Exchange.

THERE ARE TWO REASONS

Why we send our Duplicator on 10 days' trial

FIRST—It proves OUR confidence in the machine.

SECOND—By personal use, YOU can positively tell, before buying, whether it meets your requirements. Each machine contains 16 feet of duplicating surface which can be used over and over again, **100 copies from pen written** and **50 copies from type written original.** Complete Duplicator, cap size (prints 8½ x 13 in.), $5.00.

Take advantage of our trial offer.

THE FELIX P. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.

Daus Bldg. 111 John St., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

commander-in-chief of the Cretans against the Turks. He fought the brigands in the mountains for a time and was recommended for the highest Greek decoration. General MacIver soon after appeared in the Goicouria-Christo expedition to Cuba, of which Goicouria was the commander-in-chief. Upon his return to New York after stormy adventures, he accepted the commission of a colonel of cavalry in the service of the Khedive to reorganize the Egyptian army. On arriving in Cairo MacIver was appointed inspector-general of the cavalry; he fought through the Franco-Russian war, followed the fortunes of Don Carlos in Spain, fought with the Montenegrins against the Turks in Herzegovina, and was a prominent figure in the war between Servia and Turkey. He afterward came to the United States, and at one time acted as consul in one of the South-American republics.

A Maker of Newspapers.—When it comes to founding newspapers, Daniel Frederick Shriner, of Dayton, O., according to *The Editor and Publisher* (New York), has a record probably unequaled by any other man in the country. During his seventy-one years, it reports, he has established thirty-six newspapers, thirty-two of which still survive. And Mr. Shriner is himself still in the business, at present in Dayton, where he runs a fair-sized printing establishment. *The News* of that city says of his experiences:

As a shock-headed, inky-fingered printer's devil, he dreamed of the triumphs that would be his, but he did not neglect the drudgery which was part of his work, and by the time his term of apprenticeship had expired, he knew all there was to know, practical and theoretical, of newspapers. In 1857 he entered the office of the Portsmouth *Tribune*, and later the *Patriot*. He became the fast friend of the famous Sam Pike, whose exploits in the field of Western journalism had made him known from one end of the country to the other. Pike, then an old and experienced editor, gave his young friend many points which helped him when farther along in his career. He told him that the way for a young man to achieve success in newspaper work was to start a paper in a small town in which no other organ had appeared, and after it had made sufficient headway to sell to some one else, thus making a large profit on his knowledge and experience. Young Shriner adopted this advice. After working for a time on a Chillicothe paper in order to secure the necessary money for his project, he located in Waverly, O., and with two assistants, an old hand press, and a few fonts of type, started the *Wilmington Republican*. After a few months, when the paper had reached a wonderful degree of popularity in the surrounding country, he sold out. He then went to Nelsonville, Ky., where he started the *Miners' Journal*, a publication devoted to the interests of the coal miners of the region.

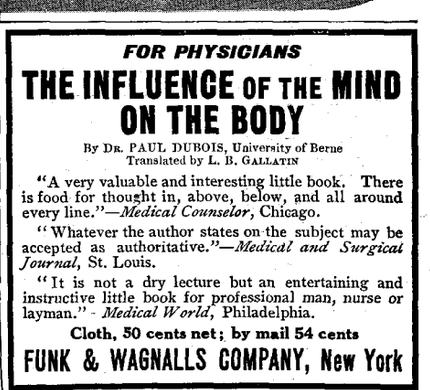
Within the next few years he founded the Adelphi *Border News*, *Mineral Region Herald*, the Vinton *Herald*, the Richie *Press*, and several others. Then the war broke out. His long connection with public life and affairs had made Shriner intensely patriotic, and he was among the first to join the ranks of the boys in blue. He identified himself with an Ohio organization called Milroy's Scouts, that throughout the war did good service scouting and on outpost duty for the heavy bodies of infantry with which it was stationed.

After Lee's surrender Mr. Shriner returned to Ohio and again began his operations in the field of journalism. One after another he started and sold *The West Virginia State Journal*, the Grafton *Enterprise*, *The Petroleum Gazette*, the Franklin *Daily News*, the Clarksville *News*, the Salem *Register*, the Clarksburg *Telegraph*, the Williamsport *News*, the Wilmington *Commercial*, the Laurelville *Record*, *The Country School Teacher*, *The Literary Gem*, *The Daily Hustler*, the Greenfield *News*, the Greenfield *Journal*, and a number of others. In all, the papers that he has established number about thirty-six. This is the largest number of newspapers that any

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

Jars and Vibrations
Every watch is daily subjected to severe jars and vibrations—in going up and down stairs, in riding, and in various other ways. Unless properly adjusted, such jars will seriously affect the time-keeping accuracy of any watch. When you buy a Howard Watch, you have a watch that is absolutely perfect in adjustment—that keeps accurate time under all conditions. The makers of the
HOWARD WATCH
have found by experience that the only possible way to achieve such delicate and accurate adjustments is to perfect them finally after the movement has been placed in its own case. Therefore, when you buy a "Howard," you buy a watch the adjustments of which have never been disturbed, for after the final test by the expert adjuster, it is enclosed in the velvet-lined mahogany cabinet in which you buy it, and is accompanied by Certificates of Guarantee completely identifying watch, case and movement, also stating the fixed price at which the watch must be sold—no matter where or from whom you buy it.
Howard Watches are made in men's sizes only. Prices range from $35 to $150, the difference being not in the grade of materials or workmanship, but in quality of case, number of jewels, and the adjustments.
"Watch Wisdom" FREE
We want you to have a FREE copy of "Watch Wisdom"—a mighty interesting book which tells more about time than you ever knew before. It's written by Elbert Hubbard. WRITE TO-DAY.
E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY,
Hammer St., Waltham, Mass., U. S. A.
HOWARD

The "URANUS"
$1.50
A Razor Strop that you may absolutely rely upon to produce a perfect edge
KOKEN BARBERS' SUPPLY CO. Makers
2502 OHIO AVE ~ ST. LOUIS


FOR PHYSICIANS
THE INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY
By Dr. PAUL DUBOIS, University of Berne
Translated by L. B. Gallatin
"A very valuable and interesting little book. There is food for thought in, above, below, and all around every line."—Medical Counselor, Chicago.
"Whatever the author states on the subject may be accepted as authoritative."—Medical and Surgical Journal, St. Louis.
"It is not a dry lecture but an entertaining and instructive little book for professional man, nurse or layman."—Medical World, Philadelphia.
Cloth, 50 cents net; by mail 54 cents
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

ESARHADDON, KING OF ASSYRIA, AND OTHER STORIES. Three allegorical stories, by Leo Tolstoy. Small 12mo, cloth, 64 pages, illustrated. 40c. net. (Hour-Glass Series.) Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

EVER-READY SAFETY RAZOR AND 12 Blades $1.00
THE only 12 bladed dollar razor in the world. A better razor impossible. Complete for $1.00 with silver nickeled frame—12 Ever-Ready blades, safety frame, handle and blade stropper attractively cased. Extra blades 12 for 75 cents, which also fit Gem and Star frames. Six new Ever-Ready blades exchanged for six dull ones and 25c.
Ever-Ready dollar sets are sold everywhere. Mail orders prepaid $1.00.
AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CO., 299 Broadway, NEW YORK

The Perfect TOILET PAPER
The exceptional strength and softness, combined with the perfect antiseptic qualities of aromatic Canada Balsam, make
Balsam Sanitissue
the perfect toilet paper. In sheets and rolls. Wrapped in parchment, in sealed cartons. 25 sheets free. $1.00 worth sent prepaid anywhere.
BALSAM SANITISSUE FRAGRANT-HEALING
SCOTT PAPER CO. PHILADELPHIA
We have a special proposition for office buildings and public places, saving 20 per cent. to 40 per cent.
SCOTT PAPER CO,
503 GLENWOOD AVE., PHILA., PA.

Mexican Palm Leaf Hat 50c
Hand woven by Mexicans in Mexico from palm fiber. Double weave, durable and light weight, with colored design in brim. Retails at $1. Postpaid for 50c, 2 for 90c, to introduce our Mexican hats and drawn-work. Same hat, plain, 40c; both for 75c. Large, medium and small sizes. Fine for fishing, outings and gardening. Art Catalog of Mexican Sombreros free.
THE FRANCIS E. LESTER CO., Dept. D 5, Mesilla Park, N. M.
Largest Retailers Indian-Mexican Handicraft in World

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

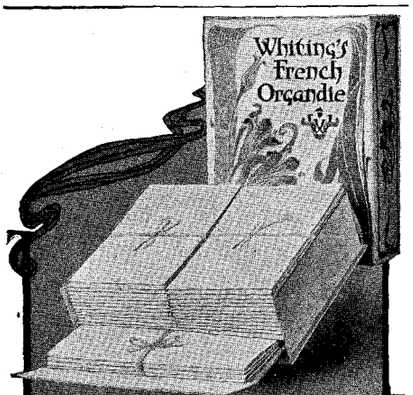
Lamp-chimneys with my name on them live to a ripe old age unless an unusual accident happens to them. They never break from heat.

They give the best light, too, because they fit and are made of tough glass, clear as crystal.

Let me send you my Index to Lamp Chimneys. It's free.

Address, MACBETH, Pittsburgh

WHEN YOU GET "BEFORE AN AUDIENCE" you will get a book of unique and exceptional value. It indicates new and original ways for speaking to an audience with grace, force, and dignity, emphasizing the use of the will in creative rather than imitative public speaking. 12mo, cloth, 152 pages. 75 cents. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.



Whiting Papers

for fine correspondence or for general business uses are the standard. A popular example of Whiting's exquisite product is

French Organdie

which shares with ORGANDIE GLACÉ the favor of ladies of refinement, for their social correspondence. For social or business correspondence Whiting Papers meet all requirements by their supreme quality and finish.

Obtainable from best dealers in stationery.

Whiting Paper Company

148-150-152 Duane Street
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO
Mills—Holyoke, Mass.

one man in the United States, or, as far as statistics go, any man in the whole world has founded.

"Ought to Hold Them,"—T. Roosevelt.—"President Roosevelt as a mountaineer," says the Boston *Herald*, "is not much heard of, but he is 'among those present.'" He has been elected an honorary member of the American Alpine Club, an exclusive association which elects only those who have done something of note in mountain-climbing, regardless of their achievements in other directions. When the President was proposed for membership some of the Club objected, not having heard that he had any record as a mountaineer. To one such this story was told by the man proposing his name, and after it had circulated among the other members the President was unanimously elected:

Long before Mr. Roosevelt was President, he was proposed for membership in the English Alpine Club, and much the same objection was urged, until one of the members related an experience he had in the Alps several years previously.

The Alps story began in Zermatt, at the foot of the Matterhorn, which is certainly a first-class peak. This Englishman said that he got interested in a stout, red-faced American who was fuming around the hotel at the weather, which prevented an immediate assault on the Matterhorn.

"Are you familiar with high-mountain climbing?" asked the Englishman.

"No," said the stout, etc., American. "But it's largely a matter of 'sand' and intelligence, I guess, and the guides will do the rest. I'll climb that peak if it takes all summer."

The next day, or a few days after, the weather cleared, and the American was missing for two days, only to show up again more disgruntled than ever.

"They tell me the Matterhorn doesn't count," he observed in reply to congratulations proffered when it was learned that he had reached the summit of the peak.

"What are you going to do about it?" was asked of the American.

"Climb'em all, if necessary," was the prompt reply. "At any rate, I've a list of their 'horns,' as they call them, and will begin on some of them this week."

Arrangement was made by the Englishman that the American should advise him of any important conquests he might make. A week later the Briton got a telegram at Geneva. It ran:

"Climbed Schreckhorn. Ought to hold them.—T. Roosevelt."

"It held them," resumed the American Alpine Club member to the doubting Thomas. "He was promptly elected, a man with two first-class ascents being accounted good enough for them."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

A Good Precaution.—"The duel," said Senator Tillman at a dinner in Washington, "is a thing I abhor. I believe, tho, in manliness and pluck, and I hope the time will never come when a conversation such as was recently overheard in a New York club will be typical of American chivalry. A New York clubman approached a friend and whispered: 'Bludd threatens to kick me the next time he sees me in company. If he should come in here now, what would you advise me to do?' 'Sit down,' was he reply."—*Argonaut.*

Old Friends.—Sir John Tenniel, a cartoonist on *Punch*, has celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday. He knew the younger *Punch* jokes when their faces were as smooth as a girl's.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Precedent Established.—"Do you think we should let women vote?"

"Certainly. Why not? We let them earn money all other ways."—*Life.*

Austin Organ Company

A touch as responsive as that of a piano, full dignity of tone, adequate volume, and sincerity in construction are qualities serving to differentiate the AUSTIN ORGAN from instruments of less exacting build. Catalogue "G," a detailed treatise on our UNIVERSAL AIR CHEST SYSTEM, will be mailed upon request.

HARTFORD CONNECTICUT

SKIDOO! $23

MARINE ENGINE

Pats. Pend.

ACTUAL Bare 2 H.P. Engine With Accessories and Boat Fittings, $39.90

Swiftest, most powerful, efficient and reliable engine of its size on earth. Drives Canoe, Rowboat, or 14 to 20 ft. Launch, with load, 6 to 10 miles per hour. Reversible, easy to install and operate. Runs on Gasoline, Distillate, Kerosene or Alcohol. Sold under 5-Year Guarantee.

Catalog FREE

Belle Isle Motor Co., Dept. 26, Detroit, Mich.

"Riding Comfort" for horse and man—a genuine

Whitman

Special Saddles Built for Individual Requirements. Illustrated catalogue free, containing everything from "*Saddle to Spur.*"

$12 to $65

The Mehlbach Saddle Co., No. 104 Chambers St., N.Y. City
Successors to THE WHITMAN SADDLE CO.

Niagara Hydraulic Ram

An automatic pump of highest known efficiency. Write for booklet K, which shows how the Niagara Hydraulic Ram will deliver water from a running stream or spring into your house, garden and stable without cost of maintenance.

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC ENGINE CO.
140 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, FACTORY: CHESTER, PA.

EDUCATIONAL

BEST STUDENTS FOR YOUR SCHOOL

come from the families of the upper business and professional classes. THE LITERARY DIGEST is read by 42,000 Business Men, 27,600 Physicians, 25,500 Lawyers, 14,250 Bankers, 15,000 Clergymen.

National Cathedral School

For Girls. Fireproof Building. Park of 40 acres. Unrivalled advantages in music and art. Certificate admits to College. Special Courses. Rt. Rev. H. Y. SATTERLEE, D.D., LL.D., President Board of Trustees.
Mrs. Barbour Walker, M.A., Prin., Mt. St. Alban, Washington, D. C.

The Pratt Teachers' Agency

70 Fifth Avenue, New York

Recommends teachers to colleges, schools and families, Advises parents about schools. WM. O. PRATT, Mgr.

AN AGENCY is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and tells you about them **THAT** is something, but if it is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours **RECOMMENDS.** C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE UNIVERSITY PRINTS

1500 SUBJECTS. ONE CENT EACH.
Send for Catalogue.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 19 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Baby, 2 P.M.

A tangled mass of sunny curls,
A rosy mouth with glistening pearls,
Sweet wondering eyes of heaven's own hue
Like violets wet with morning dew—
That's baby!

A rounded little velvet cheek,
With dimples playing hide-and-seek;
Two arms that 'round my neck are laid
To measure love were surely made—
That's baby!

A tired head that droops full soon,
A drowsy nod, a sleepy croon;
The deep-fringed eyelids downward creep,
And some one's in the land of sleep—
That's baby!

Same Baby, 2 A.M.

What sound is this that shatters night,
And puts sweet sleep to headlong flight?
A screaming mouth fills most the space
Allotted to the human face—
That's baby!

The neighbors' windows downward dash,
Profanity in every crash;
While infant fingers tear my hair
Until in spots my scalp is bare—
That's baby!

With visage puffed and sorely clawed,
With eyes that smart from being "pawed,"
How can I face the "boys" to-day
And hear the grinning idiots say,
"How's baby?"

—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Sacrilegious.—"Toodles," a little Washington boy, is four years old, and his mama and papa think he's just about the best boy that ever lived; but the other day he got a bit cross about something or other and an "Oh, the devil!" slipt out before he knew it. Of course, his mother was grieved and hurt, and she told Toodles so. She explained that he mustn't be naughty, and that above all things he must not swear. "But, mama," said Toodles, "it ain't swearing to say that, 'cause there is a 'devil.'" "But, my dear," said Toodles's mama, "you must not make light of sacred things."—*Buffalo Commercial.*

No Advantage.—"Oh Edgar! Did you see in the paper the description of that new house where everything goes by electricity? Wouldn't it be fine if we could live in a house like that! All you have to do to get anything you want is to touch a button."

"That wouldn't interest you, my dear, it would be no improvement. Nothing could induce you to touch a button.—Just look at this coat of mine!"—*Rire.*

All Alike.—BURGLAR (to the elderly maiden)—"I do not want your life, lady, only your money."

MAIDEN—"Get out, you are just like the rest of them!"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

May 3.—The Dominican Congress ratifies the new treaty with the United States.

A Hindu mob at Rawalpindi, in the Punjab, pillages the mission church, burns a garage, and destroys a power-house plant.

The German Reichstag passes by a large majority the bill establishing a colonial ministry.

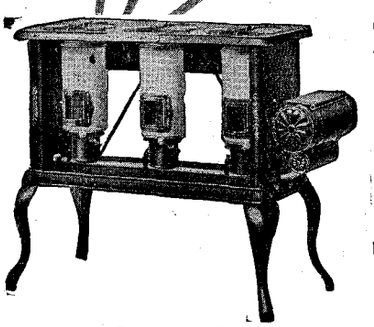
May 4.—A mine, containing a large quantity of dynamite, is found under a street in Guatemala City, near the home of the President Cabrera and not far from the American Legation.

The Irish International Exhibition, near Dublin, is opened.

May 5.—A Christiania dispatch gives an account of the discovery of important manuscripts of

SUN MON TUES WED THURS FRI SAT

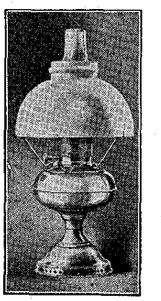
The Days that Prove This Stove



The stove that is best for washing-day, ironing-day and baking-day is best for every other day of the week. The New Perfection Oil Stove is such a stove by every test. It does its work in a new and different way from other oil stoves. It produces a clean blue flame, which, without overheating the kitchen, is instantly ready for boiling the water, heating the irons, or baking the bread. The

NEW PERFECTION
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

will make your kitchen work lighter, will cut your fuel bills in two, and will give you a cooler kitchen. Made in three sizes, with one, two, and three burners. Fully warranted. If not at your dealer's, write to our nearest agency for descriptive circular.



The Rayo Lamp is the best all-round house lamp made. Gives a soft, mellow light of unusual brilliancy. An ornament to any room. Made of brass throughout, beautifully nickeled. Perfectly constructed; absolutely safe. Every lamp warranted. If not at your dealer's, write to our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

COPPER BROWN

Fashion is a mark of civilization—in paints as in other things.
The best taste this spring runs to COPPER BROWN and COPPER VERDE for house painting.
They are well-made, beautiful colors, designed to look well and last long.

For Fashion Plate see "Saturday Evening Post" of May 25

These two colors come in SEALED CANS ONLY.
They can be obtained from all first class dealers.
Prepared by all leading manufacturers from the best materials, according to carefully tested formulas.

A pamphlet of paint information—and paint is a live topic to every property owner—sent free on request by the Paint Manufacturers' Association of the U. S., 636 The Bourse, Phila., Pa.

COPPER VERDE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Cash Profits Pile Quickly Get Started NOW

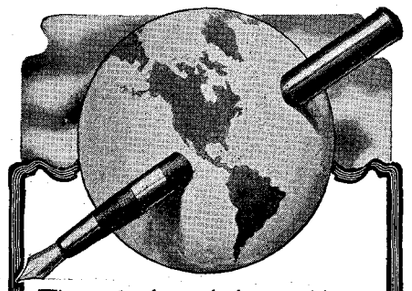
Let me tell you the name of this man and many others who are making from $10 to $25 a day and upwards, making these Miracle Concrete Pipe on my Miracle Pipe Molds. Write me today. I'll answer you personally, and make you a special proposition if you START NOW where you live. No experience is necessary. It won't cost you a cent to investigate. Free Book Explains

Miracle Concrete Pipe

and how easily you, as an individual or Contractor, can make money fast with my Miracle Molds. My Miracle Molds quickly pay for themselves. I make you special prices and terms. The first 58 feet of pipe you make pays for your outfit. Sells at a profit of 50% to 150%, according to size. Make pipe 4 to 42 inches in diameter, either plain, bevel or bell end. Concrete pipe is 40% to 60% stronger than clay pipe. Don't miss this. Write for FREE BOOK.

O. U MIRACLE

Pres't Miracle Pressed Stone Co.
765 Wilder St., Minneapolis, Minn.



Through the whole world you will fail to find the peer of the

PAUL E. WIRT Fountain Pen

The oldest fountain pen. Best from the beginning, and by the test of years. Durable; doesn't break.

ALWAYS READY
ALWAYS WRITES

All best dealers. One hundred styles including your style. Send for booklet
Box G 24, BLOOMSBURG PA.

JOSEPH A. LEWIS

General Investments

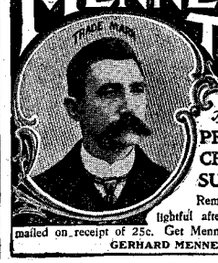
UNION TRUST BUILDING Los Angeles, Cal.

6% CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

The Certificates of Deposit issued by this bank are negotiable and may be placed as collateral security for loans, being therefore an ideal form of investment. Interest payable January and July. Write for booklet "D."

FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
CAPITAL $100,000.00 BILLINGS MONT.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



A Positive Relief —For— PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin.

(A LITTLE HIGHER IN PRICE, PERHAPS, THAN WORTHLESS SUBSTITUTES, BUT A REASON FOR IT.)

Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*

GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

Oppenheimer Treatment

FOR ALCOHOLISM

Available on Reasonable Terms wherever there is a

PRACTISING PHYSICIAN

If you will fill out this coupon we will mail you, in a plain envelope, full particulars. All correspondence strictly confidential.

OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE
E 159 W. 34th Street, New York City

Name.....

Address.....

Morphinism and all drug addictions successfully treated at the Institute in New York, in about three weeks' time.

LOFTIS SYSTEM **Diamonds** on Credit

YOU CAN EASILY OWN A DIAMOND OR WATCH, or present one as a gift to some loved one. Whatever you select from our beautiful catalog, we send on approval. Pay one-fifth on delivery, balance in 8 equal monthly payments. Your credit is good. As a pure investment nothing is safer than a Diamond. 20% annual increase in value. Written guarantee of quality and value. Catalogue free. Write for it today. *Do it now.*

LOFTIS BROS. & CO. Dept. E 41, 92 to 98 State St., Chicago, Ill. THE OLD RELIABLE ORIGINAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CREDIT HOUSE.

"Some lives are like Horse shoes the more worn the brighter." Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake...

COPYRIGHT

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.
Get "Improved," no tacks required.
Wood Rollers *Tin Rollers*

Henrik Ibsen, all written before 1864, one of them a complete epic poem.

May 6.—All southern Morocco is reported to be in rebellion against the Sultan. The latter's brother has been proclaimed Sultan in Marakesh.

More Hindu riots take place and the property of missionaries is destroyed.

"Salome," the Wilde-Strauss opera, is cheered at its first production in Paris.

May 7.—The Irish Bill is introduced in the House of Commons and passed its first reading. It provides for an administrative council, mainly elective, controlling eight government departments, but not the police. The Irish party withholds judgment on the measure which is regarded as distinctly conservative. The bill is passed on the first reading by a vote of 416 to 121.

The Reichstag passes the first reading of the commercial agreement between Germany and the United States, and refers the measure to a committee.

May 8.—It is reported at Tangier that the Rabma tribe has seized the city of Morocco and ordered all Europeans to depart within a fortnight.

The reactionary campaign in China is in full swing. Prince Ching and Viceroy Yuan Shi Kai are among the leading officials who have been impeached.

May 9.—A Hindu revolt is imminent in Lahore, capital of the Punjab, India. Armed bands are pouring into the city and troops are being hurriedly concentrated.

The eruption of Stromboli grows violent and people living in the vicinity have fled. Mount Etna is also unusually active

Domestic.

May 3.—The provisions of the new tariff agreement with Germany are made public at Washington.

Governor Hughes, before the Elmira Chamber of Commerce, appeals to public opinion on the Kelsey case, the Utilities Bill, and other issues.

May 4.—The body of Horace Marvin, Jr., is found in a marsh about half a mile from his home.

Dean Huffcutt, of the Cornell Law School, legal adviser of Governor Hughes, commits suicide. It is thought that he had overworked on the Utilities Bill and other matters.

Indictments against Chief of Police Collins and five associates, charging corruption in the recent Chicago-Mayoralty campaign are returned by a grand jury.

May 5.—Pennsylvania officials decide to bring both civil and criminal suits against men connected with the capitol scandal.

A strike ties up the street railroads in San Francisco.

Secretary Taft, in reply to complaints of canal workers, raises the wages of engineers and train conductors, but rejects the steam-shovelmen's demands.

Judge E. H. Farrar, of New Orleans, in a letter to the President, declares that the Constitution gives the Federal Government full power to regulate railroads in granting it the right to construct and govern "post-roads." In this way, Mr. Farrar declares, interference by States with the national policy of regulation can be prevented.

May 6.—Dr. Watson ("Ian Maclaren") dies at Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

Ellen Terry confirms the report that she and her leading man, James Carew, were married in Pittsburg on March 22.

May 7.—The Panama-Canal engineers report that last month's excavation was less than 13,000 cubic yards short of the 1,000,000 mark.

Eight men are shot in riots between strike-breakers and strikers in the streets of San Francisco.

May 8.—Senator Foraker declares that no one will support Secretary Taft for President more cordially than he will, if Ohio Republicans approve his candidacy.

May 9.—The trial of W. D. Haywood on a charge of conspiracy in assassinating Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, is begun in Boisé.

The Drug Trust is perpetually enjoined by a decree entered at Indianapolis from conspiring to fix minimum prices.

The Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railway Companies decide to increase their capital stock issues by $136,000,000.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest Classified Columns

The Cost for Advertisements under this heading is 65 cents per line of six words. Minimum, 4 lines

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MAKE MONEY BY MAIL—Only spare time and little cash required to start. We teach you the mail order business by mail, thorough, practical instruction gleaned from experience of poor men who have become rich. If you are tired of being a drudging nobody, let us show you how to start and develop a big paying business of your own. Write now. MAIL ORDER LYCEUM, 683 Phelps Building, Scranton, Pa.

A FEW DOLLARS will start a prosperous mail-order business; we furnish catalogues and everything necessary; by our easy method failure impossible. MILBURN-HICKS, 720 Pontiac Bldg., Chicago.

HELP AND SITUATIONS WANTED

ADVERTISER is desirous of making the acquaintance of two college men, recently graduated, who are able to invest from $1500 to $2000 each in establishing a business which will bring exceptional returns. Must give their services and can handle their own money. Would prefer men near New York. Address S S., The Fidelity Tenement Co., 52 East 21st St., New York.

OPPORTUNITIES in all lines of business, professional and technical work for high-grade men, $1,000-$5,000. State age and experience fully. Hapgoods, 305-307 B'way, N.Y.

University of Virginia graduate and instructor with five years' experience desires position to teach or tutor for the summer. Would travel. Highest references. A. S. B., University of Virginia.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES

FIRST MORTGAGE FARM LOAN FOR SALE: No. 2197—$1500 5½ per cent. Due Jan. 1, 1913—Secured by 160 acres good land with fine farm buildings. We value buildings at $2000, land at $3000, making a total valuation of $5000. Seven miles from good town—2 miles from school. The borrower is a bona fide farmer. If interested in Farm loans send for complete descriptive memorandum of on-hand loans as, also booklet "WE'RE RIGHT ON THE GROUND," explaining fully our methods.
E. J. LANDER & CO.
Box "8," Grand Forks, N. D.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

WHY don't you buy a time-saving brain-resting LOCKE ADDER? Rapid, accurate, simple, durable. Capacity 999,999,999. Price only $5.00. Booklet free. C. E. Locke Mfg. Co., 8 O St., Kensett, Iowa, U. S. A.

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. *Send sketch* for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions Wanted, sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention; $16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. Evans, Wilkens & Co., 849 "F." Washington.

Patents that PROTECT—Our three books for inventors mailed on receipt of six cents Stamps. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Rooms 18 to 28 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

LET me sell your Patent. My book explaining how mailed free. Sixteen years' experience. Patent sales exclusively. Wm. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 J.J. Broadway, New York City.

I SELL PATENTS; to buy or having one to sell, write Chas. A. Scott, 1073 Granite Building, Rochester, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES, BOATS, SPORTING GOODS

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES of every description. Lamps, Generators, Gas Tanks, Speedometers, Plugs, Coils, Batteries and, in fact, everything for a motor car at prices that no other house CAN compete with. Catalogue free on request. Reference any Commercial agency or any Buffalo Bank. CENTAUR MOTOR CO., 50 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

How to run an auto. Owners, operators, repair men. Homans' Self Propelled Vehicles is best practical book on automobiles, easily understood in text, diagrams and illustrations. Accepted as standard. Price $2 postpaid to any address. Order to-day, money back if not satisfied. AUDEL CO., 63 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FOR BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE

ARCHITECT'S SCALE FOR 5 NAMES of persons, in towns of less than 40,000 population, who intend to buy a home heating plant. Scale has 10 graduations, very accurate and convenient for anyone building or drafting. Ask also for our 72-page book about Heating by Hot Water.
ANDREWS HEATING CO.
574 Heating Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE AMERICAN CREDITORS AGENCY Largest Law & Collection Agency in America Business transacted all over the world
CHICAGO 812-819 F't Dearborn Bldg. NEW YORK 150 Nassau St.
ADVICE FREE

HOME UTILITIES

You need VUDOR PORCH EQUIPMENT if you have a porch. Write today for FREE booklet which tells how to turn your porch into a cool, shady nook, with all the privacy of an inside room. Vudor Porch Shades, Hammocks, and Chair-Hammocks are astonishingly moderate in price. Prepare NOW for the hot summer. Write for free booklet and name of nearest Vudor Dealer.
HOUGH SHADE CORPORATION,
110 McKey Building, Janesville, Wis.

FRAGRANT RED CEDAR CHESTS AND BOX COUCHES offer best and cheapest protection for furs and woolens against moths, dust and dampness. Beautiful present. Shipped on approval, freights prepaid, direct from factory to home. Write for booklet and prices. Piedmont Furniture Co., Dept. 40, Statesville, N. C.

THE NAIAD FILTER, new in principle, unequaled efficiency, moderate cost. Write for interesting Booklet on *Pure Water* and our *free trial offer*. THE NAIAD FILTER CO., 625 Sudbury Bldg., Boston.

Portraits

FINEST PORTRAITS—any style—for homes, halls, libraries—$5.00 to $40.00. Likeness guaranteed. Save dealers' large commissions by sending direct to Aimee Baker, experienced artist, Appleton, Wis. Reliable references furnished.

LITERARY ASSISTANCE

We write essays, speeches, arguments, lectures, sermons, booklets, stories, technical articles, assist in compiling books, revise MSS., advise as to publication—do any sort of high-grade literary work. Library researches made; statistics gathered, difficult questions looked up. Strictly confidential. Write us your wants. International Literary Bureau, Established 1893, 261 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn.

DO YOU NEED LITERARY ASSISTANCE, want lectures, addresses, orations, club papers written for you, desire manuscripts perfected, typecopied, or sold on commission, require advice, criticism? We serve efficiently. Booklet. AUTHORS' REVISION BUREAU, 2400 Seventh Avenue, N. Y.

ORATIONS, Lectures, Sermons, Essays, Debates, etc., written to order. Manuscripts revised, prepared and sold on commission. Miller's Literary Agency, Mt. Healthy, O.

SEEDS, STOCK AND PETS

High-bred, farm-raised Bull and Boston Terriers. Grand individuals, all ages, housebroken and sound. Unequaled guardians and companions. Highest references. MARTIN & GREEN, Brocton, N. Y.

MUSICAL

A SONG is oftener sold for a fortune than a "fortune is sold for a song." Send us your best song-poems and musical manuscript now and get our offer and our latest song hit free. COLONIAL MUSIC COMPANY, 215-57 E. 63rd St., Chicago.

SONG WRITERS—Your poems may be worth thousands of dollars. Send them to us for the music. Accept no offer before reading Music, Song and Money. It is free. Hayes Music Co., 266 Star Bldg., Chicago.

THE UNIVERSITY PRINTS

1500 subjects on Greek and Italian art. One cent each or eighty cents per hundred. In series of 500 accompanied by our "Outlines, for the Study of Art." They offer systematically arranged material for independent art study. Five dollars for each series complete. Send for catalogue. DUTCH, FLEMISH and GERMAN in preparation.
Bureau of University Travel,
19 Trinity Place,
Boston, Mass.

EDUCATIONAL

COLLEGE PREPATORY COURSES in French, German, Spanish, Latin, and Greek, given at home; also Commercial French, German, and Spanish. Native instructors. Send for free information. Massachusetts Correspondence Schools, 194 Boylston St., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS

Vacuum Cap

OUR VACUUM CAP when used a few minutes each day draws the blood to the scalp, causing free and normal circulation, which stimulates the hair to a new healthy growth. Sent on trial under guarantee. Write for free particulars. The Modern Vacuum Cap Co., 594 Barclay Block, Denver.

For Vacations

For outdoor sports and pleasures. 12 styles, Best Lenses, $5.00 to $28.50. Special glasses for Bird Study, Mariners and Travellers. Best Lenses. Write for illustrated booklet J. GLOBE OPTICAL COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

Razors

FREE—A BAILEY 50c. RAZOR! A Razor that's different. Sure to please. Sent on trial. If satisfactory remit 50c; if not, return. Address THE BAILEY CO., 1260 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

The Literary Digest Realty Exchange

Rate for Notices under this heading 65 cents per line **Allow 14 lines per inch**

FOR SALE BARGAIN—BUTTE CO. California

$70,000 fruit proposition near Oroville, county seat; 1-3 cash, balance long time; nets about $9,000; further investment of few thousand dollars will greatly enhance income; correspondence earnestly solicited, but please don't answer unless you mean business. Write for particulars; personal and bank references cheerfully furnished.

C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Suite 507
239 N. Clark St. - CHICAGO, ILL.

A BARGAIN
AT ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.

47 minutes from New York, artistic, extra well-built house, heating and ventilation combined, 14 rooms and bath, water, gas, electricity, fine corner location, splendid shade, stable, etc. Value $22,000. Price and particulars on application. Address owner, H. S. CHAPIN, 44 East 23rd Street, New York

FOR SALE Beautiful Farm and Summer House

33 acres, West side of Seneca Lake near Geneva, N.Y. Rich fruit belt; at bargain. Enquire F. C. Wilkie, 134 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE Orange, N.J.

10-room house with bath; all improvements; choice location; very attractive. Call or write.
ALEXANDER 154 Cleveland St., Orange, N. J.

TO LET

for the whole or a part of the season a most desirable, furnished, summer cottage on the shores of Lake Champlain. All conveniences.
William P. Swartz, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LARGE COTTAGE AT ATLANTIC CITY

For sale or to rent. 12 rooms and bath, porches, roof garden, lawn and garden. Handsomely furnished throughout, all modern conveniences. Bulkhead and wharf. Excellent for club house or yachting station. Address Wm. P. Davis, Betz Bldg., Phila.

ANY WHITE ELEPHANTS? Hotels, Farms, Factories, Stores, Plantations, Mines, Country Seats, ANYTHING, ANYWHERE, that you own and don't want is a White Elephant. I can handle your Elephant. Give price and particulars. NO SALE, NO PAY. GORDON, 7 E. 42 St., New York

BUY NEW YORK CITY LOTS

AT LIBERTY HEIGHTS before Subways open. The small investors' opportunity to share the profits of New City's rapid growth. Elevated and Surface lines now with 5c. fare to City Hall; $450 and upwards; 10 per cent. down and 1½ per cent. monthly or discount for cash; cement sidewalks and curbs, trees, water, gas and electricity. Title guaranteed. Bank references. Maps and Booklets.

BASTRESS, VOUGHT & CO.
350 Fulton Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

OPPORTUNITIES IN A NEW COUNTRY

Leaflet descriptive of the country along the Pacific Coast extension of the
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY
Unusual openings are offered in South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington, in farming, stock-raising and mercantile business. Leaflet free on request. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, or W. S. Howell, General Eastern Agent, 381 Broadway, New York City.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGE

100 acres of beautiful level land only 6 miles from New York City line on proposed trolley between Hempstead and Long Beach. Suitable for development. Can be bought right. Investigate!
FRANK S. WHALEN 21 Park Row, New York

THE CANADIAN WEST

Is developing with remarkable rapidity

There is more money to be made in Real Estate in Vancouver and vicinity than in any other section of the World. Town lots near waterfront from $100.00 to $300.00. Good terms. For maps and full particulars write to **S. GINTZBURGER, Vancouver, B. C.**

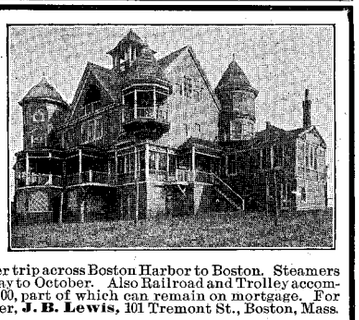
PITTSBURGH'S greatest industrial Real Estate: $10.00 secures a lot. $5.00 to $10.00 a month pays for it. Write for booklet "I." G. M. CYPHER & CO., McKeesport, Pa.

HIGH-CLASS Maryland Virginia Stock, dairy business farms; grand colonial estate, finest in South; mild climate; splendid market; catalogue. Soule Co., Washington, D.C.

$16,000 buys this delightful seashore villa with about 50,000 sq. feet. of ground

BELLE VISTA

(Beautiful View)
ALLERTON, HULL, MASS.



Cannot be duplicated for $35,000. This house is in perfect condition, freshly painted, has 17 rooms, hard-wood finish, five open fireplaces, furnace heat in every room, electric lights throughout. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, vines, and small trees. Fine yachting and surf bathing. The neighborhood is very desirable. Excellent roads for carriages and automobiles. A delightful 30 minutes' water trip across Boston Harbor to Boston. Steamers running every half hour or so from May to October. Also Railroad and Trolley accommodation to Boston. The price is $16,000, part of which can remain on mortgage. For further information write to the owner, **J. B. Lewis**, 101 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

CHOICE INVESTMENT

PROPERTY BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED in most convenient part of town, near schools, churches and depot; a large quantity of fruit and shade trees, spacious lawn and garden, an ideal home for a business or professional man who loves a generous, roomy estate; every foot of land available for house lots; contains 56,000 ft., 416 foot frontage, large, modern house; barn with cellar, ample stall and carriage room. This property is well located for large apartments with court and all outside rooms, building lots or manufacturing plant, only 3 miles from Boston.

R. E. ABBOTT
176 Federal Street Boston, Mass.

CASH for your real estate or business, wherever located. If you want to sell, send description and price. If you want to buy, send for our monthly. NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 374 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

CONSERVATIVE FARM MORTGAGES for sale in the Dairy County (Red Lake) of Minnesota, 5 per cent to 6 per cent interest and principal remitted free. New York Exchange. Write Merchants State Bank, Red Lake Falls, Minn.

SIX PER CENT.

Net. 5 story business and office block, on the main street, Columbus, Ohio, between statehouse and courthouse. Rents $1,000 month. Lot 88 x 187½, nearly all covered. Sold 3 years ago $75,000; will bring $200,000 less than 3 years hence. Values increasing fast. Most substantial in city. $150,000.

THE HOLTERMANN AGENCY
COLUMBUS, OHIO

COUNTRY HOMES
in New Jersey for Sale and Rent
—State your wants—
P. F. WILLIAMS, New Brunswick, N. J.

COTTAGE SITES

in Fruit Zone—daily steamers, Chicago and Milwaukee. Lake breezes, golf, tennis, boating, pickerel, bass, pike, etc.
R. H. MINTY - Muskegon, Mich.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"THE JELL-O GIRL"

JELL-O

The Dainty Dessert

TAKES THE PLACE OF GELATINE and can be

Prepared Instantly

Simply add boiling water. When cool it will Jellify and may be served immediately.

Requires no soaking, and is sweetened and flavored just right.

Give JELL-O a trial and you will never use old fashioned Gelatine again.

Can be made up into hundreds of different combinations.

Approved by Pure Food Commissioners.

FLAVORS

Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate, Cherry, Peach.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS, 10 CENTS A PACKAGE

Beautifully Illustrated Recipe Book mailed Free on request

THE GENESEE PURE FOOD CO.

LE ROY, N. Y.

Visit Our Exhibit at Jamestown Exposition

Entering the vestibule of a residence

a first impression is received, which must strongly influence any appreciation of the further interior. What is the character of this introduction into your own home?

The chief decorative opportunity of a vestibule is the floor. Wood is never a proper material, because it is not adaptable to strikingly predominating effects. Nor is marble, or tilings of ceramic composition suitable, being cold and unpleasantly harsh under foot, and necessarily having unsightly cracks between the pieces impossible to keep clean.

A flooring for your vestibule capable of being rendered into designs more beautiful and of richer coloring than any other, that gives peculiarly agreeable contact to the foot, that never wears out, but grows more elegant with years of use, that affords the visitor a foretaste of faultless refinement within, is

PENNSYLVANIA
INTERLOCKING RUBBER TILING

The high character of this material is best conveyed by the fact that it was chosen over all others for such classic interiors as the five-million-dollar Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, where it covers 108,000 square feet of floors; St. Paul's Cathedral, one of the few really magnificent edifices in America, where it is laid over the main aisles, and hundreds of other situations involving equally high architectural requirements, both for art and enduring permanence.

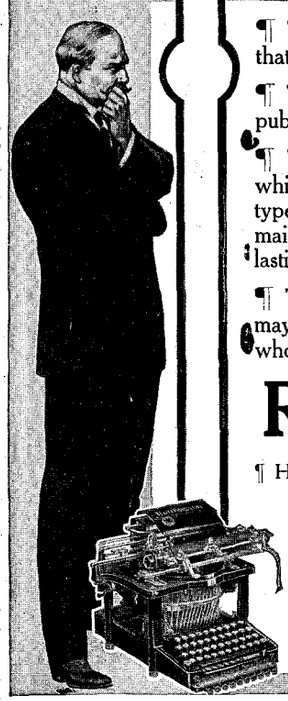
While Pennsylvania Rubber Tiling is suggested as the most effective flooring for the vestibule, this is not by any means its most important use in your residence. It is practically a necessity in your bathrooms, being absolutely waterproof and sanitary, warm under foot and most easily kept clean; in your kitchen and pantries, because it is restful to walk and stand upon; in your billiard-room, for its non-slipperiness and silence—ALL these qualities are vastly desirable in ALL these uses. Pennsylvania Rubber Tiling is non-inflammable, odorless and outwears even marble. Any workman of ordinary skill can lay it successfully right over your existing floors.

When you write for our Book-of-Designs-in-Color, which will be mailed free on request, it is suggested that you send measurements of your vestibule, bathroom, or other space you might possibly wish covered, and receive figures of cost and full information.

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY, JEANNETTE, PA.

NEW YORK, 1741 Broadway
CHICAGO, 1241 Michigan Ave.
PHILADELPHIA, 615 N. Broad St.
DETROIT, 237 Jefferson Ave.
SAN FRANCISCO, 512-14 Mission St.
BOSTON, 20 Park Square
BUFFALO, 717 Main St.
ATLANTA, GA., 102 N. Prior St.
CLEVELAND, 2134-6 E. Ninth St.
LONDON, 26 City Road

THINK!



¶ Think of the number of typewriters that seemed popular a few years ago.

¶ Think of the different ones seeking public favor today.

¶ Then think of the Remington, which has been the standard since typewriters were invented and which maintains its supremacy solely through lasting merit.

¶ The man who *seeks* experience may seek it anywhere, but the man who *heeds* experience buys the

Remington

¶ Have you tried the new Remington escapement? It will be a revelation to you of the latest and best in typewriter achievement.

Remington Typewriter Company
New York and Everywhere

Whitens Teeth and Prevents Decay

The Oxygen Tooth Powder

sets free OXYGEN.

OXYGEN is the only substance that will whiten discolored teeth. CALOX destroys the germs which give rise to decay, oxidizes any food particles which may lodge between the teeth and sterilizes and deodorizes the whole mouth.

Makes the mouth wholesome and clean.

Of all druggists 25 cents.

Send for free sample and booklet

Guaranteed absolutely pure under Food and Drugs Act

McKESSON & ROBBINS

91-97 Fulton Street - - New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED